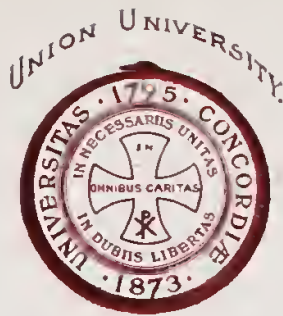


UNION COLLEGE,  
SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK,  
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT.



April 18, 1905.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D.D.,

Department of the Interior,

Bureau of Education,

Washington, D. C.

My dear Dr. Jackson:

Commencement comes this year on June 14th and Tuesday, June 13th is Alumni Day.

I have not heard of any effort made by a member of the Class of '55 to get his classmates together and I do not think that anything will be done unless you are willing to undertake it. I shall be glad to cooperate with you and take pleasure in enclosing a list of your classmates as we have it at the college office. The other classes have been busy for some time so that whatever is undertaken for your class must be pushed vigorously. Kindly let me know what I can do to help you. A room in one of the college buildings will be assigned for the use of the Class of '55, and you can meet there in the morning before the general alumni meeting and arrange for any gathering in the evening that you may wish to hold. You are sure to get hearty cooperation from Dr. Little of Rochester.

Yours cordially,

*Andrew Raymond*

# Union College- Class of 1855.

Burlingame, Henry D.	50 State St., Albany, N.Y.
Chase, Edward H.	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Collier, Isaac N.	Hudson.
Franklin, Morris J.	Jerusalem, Palestine.
Gregory, Daniel D.	
Haskin, Clinton A.	
Jackson, Sheldon	Washington, D.C.
Lincoln, William S.	
Little, David	162 Plymouth Ave., Rochester, N.Y.
McKinnon, Malcolm McL.	
Pierce, Gustavus W.	
Pierce, John M.	
Rounsaville, James H.	
Seward, William A.	99 Cedar St., N.Y. City.
Sinnickson, Clement H.	Salem, N.C.
Tice, William J.	Mayfield, Ky.
Warriner, Edward A.	Montrose, Pa.

## Non-Graduates.

Anderson, Andrew	South Bend, Ind.
Bradley, Francis H.	
Carter, Robert	
Essex, William F.	
Feather, Augustus G.	Station E., Philadelphia, Pa.
Hungerford, William V.	Gulf Port, Miss.
Karcher, John K.	
King, Dwight	

McFarlan, Archibald

Vail Mills, N. Y.

Maynard, Henry

Milmine, Alfred

Mitchell, Henry K.

Sanford, Robert

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Sharp, Alexander H.

Smith, James F.

Steele, William

Thompson, Edward D.

1100 Louisiana St., Lawrence, Kan.

Vindus, Cyrus A.

Woodward, Thomas C.

#### Deaths.

Adair, Alexander

Moscow, Idaho, Sept. 21, 1900.

Ayers, James C. V. D.

Catskill, N. Y., 1889.

Baldwin, William H.

June 11, 1898. (His widow lives at  
205 W. 104th., St., N. Y. City.)

\* see below.

Brodhead, Augustus

Bridgton, N. J. August 1887.

Brown, Horatio D.

Date of death unknown.

Campbell, Cleveland

Cherry Valley, N. Y., 1865.

Case, Almon G.

Charles City, Ia., Oct. 19, 1904.

Clark, Joseph L.

Adamsville, Pa., Dec. 19, 1896.

Clarke, Augustus F.

Cazenovia, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1901.

Collins, Isaac G.

Sing Sing, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1835.

Cross, William R.

Troy, N. Y., 1841.

Decarno, William R.

Fort Miller, N. Y., 1892.

Dundas, James W.

Rochester, N. Y., 1852.

Jayres, Almon  
Jam, Moses M.  
Howland, Benjamin  
Hunsicker, Charles  
Kirby, William J.  
Lightner, Paul  
McCurran, Robert L.  
Morgan, Alonzo D.  
Ostrom, John D.  
Peck, Campbell K.  
Post, Philip S.  
Reid, William J.  
Reynolds, Orrin H.  
Smeltzer, Charles C.  
Stevens, Edward L.  
Thatcher, Solon O.  
Viasscher, Simon G.  
Wilkie, Warren  
Wilson, William L.  
Wooten, Alfred R.

Rutland, Vt., 1867.  
Dubuque, Ia., Dec. 25, 1908.  
Catskill, N.Y., 1899.  
Morristown, Pa., Dec. 27, 1895.  
Roslyn, N.Y., Oct. 14, 1901.  
Meadow Vale, Va., 1885.  
Portsmouth, Va., Sept. 18, 1899.  
Aurora, N.Y., Dec. 30, 1872.  
Oct. 4, 1899.  
Keosauk, Ia., Dec. 1, 1879.  
Galesburg, Ill., Jan. 6, 1898.  
Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 27, 1902.  
Sioux City, Ia., 1858.  
Fort Dodge, Ia., July 14, 1879.  
Rome, N.Y., Nov. 10, 1900.  
Lawrence, Kan., Aug. 11, 1895.  
Rome, N.Y., Dec. 24, 1887.  
LeRoy, N.Y., Feb. 16, 1899.  
New Sheffield, Pa., 1862.  
Georgetown, Del., 1864.

#### Non-Graduates.

Bowie, Thomas F.  
Chase, Frederick A.  
Calusha, Byron H.  
Harding, John Phillips

Washington, D.C., Dec. 13, 1896.  
Nashville, Tenn., April 3, 1904.  
Meherrin, Pa., 1863.  
Henniker, N.H., 1867.



Hatch, Charles F.

Minneapolis, Minn., April 15, 1884

Katlack, Robert C.

Philadelphia, Pa., Mar. 1, 1898.

Patterson, Nathan S.

Grand Junction, Penn., 1873.

Nice, Henry D.

Doon, Ia., Dec. 1888.

Strong, George C.

New York City, 1868.

Thayer, Henry B.

Camden, O., Nov. 1, 1894.

Van Vranken, Adam A.

Clifton Park, N. Y., 1864.

Barnes, James W.

Benton, N. Y., 1865.

Beardsley, Elias J.

Elmira, N. Y., Mar. 2, 1899.



# Sheldon Jackson Junior College

LESLIE YAW, GENERAL DIRECTOR

OWNED AND OPERATED BY BOARD OF NATIONAL MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

SITKA, ALASKA

July 13, 1951

Miss Lesley Jackson  
The Concord  
Washington, 9, D. C.

My dear Miss Jackson:

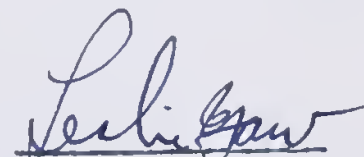
Your splendid letter and that wonderfully fine gift box, which you sent us, were received and they did help to make our hearts and lives happier here at Sheldon Jackson.

We are most certainly grateful to you for those lovely water-colors, the two good Bibles, and all of those fine postcards. You have been wonderfully good to us again.

As you know, it has been my glorious privilege and great joy in life to serve for a period of years here at Sheldon Jackson in one of those spots which your father so ably and well laid down the foundation stones. Always there has been a deep gratitude in my heart, and it will always remain there, for the foresight and vision which your father had in establishing Sheldon Jackson on this wonderful campus. Of course, I did not have the privilege of knowing him but I think that when he laid out these grounds and had them surveyed, he was not looking out on Sitka bay, beautiful as it is, rather I think he was looking back up Indian River Valley where our boundary lines were set establishing rights to the waters of Indian River. You will be happy to know that these waters furnish us all of our electricity, and through joint use with the city of Sitka, free domestic water for all of our buildings and needs. So, here at Sheldon Jackson as in many other places the splendid work of your father lives on.

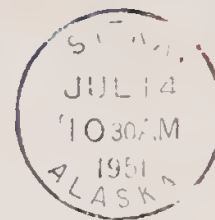
With kindest regards and best wishes.

Very truly yours,

  
Leslie Yaw  
General Director

LY/djj

After 10 days, return to  
SHELDON JACKSON JUNIOR COLLEGE,  
SITKA, ALASKA.



Miss Lesley Jackson  
The Concord  
Washington, 9, D. C.



Theological Seminary, Princeton College.

December 7, 1857.

To the Executive Committee of the Board of Foreign Missions,  
of the Presbyterian Church,

Sirs:

In accordance with your usage, I hereby offer myself as a candidate for the foreign service. My age is twenty-four. As to my education, I have passed from the common school through the Academy and College (Union) to the Seminary. My employment when out of school has been farmer and carpenter. As to health, I was completely prostrated three years ago. Having naturally a strong constitution I think that at present I have nearly regained it.

I united with the church in 1853. Immediately upon experiencing the love of Christ in my heart my mind was made up to be (D. V.) both a minister and a missionary. It was to the mission service I was dedicated in infant baptism and I see no reason why I should withhold myself. At first my attention was directed to the Home Mission field. For the last three years, however, it has been turned to the foreign service. This desire has gradually increased in depth and strength as I have examined the subject and become in some measure acquainted with the religious aspects of the world.

Very sincerely yours,

(signed) Sheldon Jackson.



Secretaries of the Board of Foreign Missions.

2.

The expenses from Amsterdam, N. Y., to Spencer amounted to \$230.26.

Very truly yours,

(signed). Sheldon Jackson.

Spencer Academy.

Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory,

Oct 8 1858.

To the Secretaries of the Board of Foreign Missions,  
23 Center Street,  
New York, N. Y.

Dear Brethren:

My wife and myself left her father's home in New York July 22 en route for Galesburg, Ill., on our way to this our mission station. After tarrying a few weeks with my parents at Galesburg, on the 16th of September we left for St. Louis, where we spent the sabbath the 19th. On the 20th we left on a steamer down the Mississippi River for Napoleon, Ark., accompanied by the Misses Turner, Mills, and Culbertson. On the 24th at Napoleon we transferred from the Mississippi River steamer to a smaller steamer running up the Arkansas River, on our way to Little Rock, Ark., which we reached on the 27th. At Little Rock the party separated, the young ladies continuing up the River to Fort Smith while my wife and I took the stage to Washington and Paraclifton. At Washington, having reached the end of all public conveyances, we were compelled to take a private conveyance to Spencer, 120 miles distant.

Sabbath, Oct. 3, was spent at a planter's in the woods of western Arkansas. On Monday we reached the mission station at Stockbridge and took dinner with father Byington and the missionaries. Tuesday we passed through Wheelock (Rev. Mr. Edwards's station), staying over night at Pine Ridge Mission (Rev. Dr. Kingsbury), arriving at Spencer, our destination, about 11 o'clock p. m., Wednesday, Oct. 6.



Memoranda of Work at Spencer Academy, 1859.

Jan. 1. My wife and myself went on horseback to Pine Ridge. In the afternoon preached at Doaksville preparatory to communion.

Sabbath, Jan. 2. Preached twice and took one of the communion tables.

Three slave women were received into the church, two being baptised.

During Jan. 5 wrote my resignation to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions for the following reasons: first, my time being entirely engrossed in teaching, I had not sufficient opportunity for preaching and my purpose in going to the mission was with the hope of doing more preaching; second, the confinement of teaching and the malarial climate was destroying my health. During the winter had several attacks of bilious fever.

On Jan. 13, having an unusually severe attack of bilious fever I was for the rest of the winter relieved from teaching, and as soon as I was able to, gave my entire time to preaching until I left in the spring.

Jan. 22. Preached at Doaksville.

Jan. 29. At Chickasaw Place. Twenty-four Indians were present and gave serious attention. Lost our way in the woods in trying to reach the preaching place, but was ultimately guided to the place by hearing the horn blowing for the assembly of the people at church. In the p. m. preached in the chapel.

Feb. 2. In the morning went over to the log church in the woods at Chickasaw Station in accordance with the notice given out on the previous sabbath. Through some misunderstanding no one came. In the afternoon went to Aniniantubi Station. Thirty were present.

Feb. 4. Preached at Lukafuppi Station. Lost my way and was late in reaching the preaching place. Twenty-nine were present. On the following Saturday started for Palibok preaching station but failed to reach there in time for meeting, getting lost in the woods.



Feb. 6. Preached at Lukafuppi in the morning. Forty-four present; and in the afternoon held an outdoor meeting at Okchia with forty-three present. and the same afternoon at Aniniantubi, six present.

On the following Wednesday again preached at Aniniantubi with nineteen present. On Friday at Lukafuppi, seventeen present; and at Chickasaw Place on Saturday in the morning with eight present; and in the afternoon at Taliboki with sixteen present.

Feb. 13. Preached at Lukafuppi in the morning with thirty-eight present. At Okchias at noon with thirty-five present, and at Aniniantubi in the afternoon with ten present.

On Wednesday, the 16th, at Thompson's with twenty-six present.

On the 17th attended Miss Elizabeth Dwight's funeral. Friday went to Taliboki big meeting where I camped at with the Choctaws and took my meals with them. About forty present.

On Saturday preached twice at Taliboki.

Feb. 20. The communion services of sabbath with the Choctaws in the woods were very impressive.

On the following Thursday the day of prayer for schools was observed and I preached in the morning from Isaiah, chapter xxx, 18th verse. Early in the spring, it having become apparent that I could not live in that malarial climate, and there already being signs of the disturbances and paralysis of all mission work that would come from the a preaching contest between the North and the South, I withdrew from the mission and went north to Minnesota for my health, entering the service of the Board of Home Missions.



COPY.

Rockford, Ill.

Feb 28th, 1872.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson;

Dear Sir:

Doubtless you never know a tithe of the fruitage your seed-sowing accomplishes. For instances at your visit at Rockford, a gentleman and lady who heard your address talked of it in their home, and a young lady teacher boarding with them was so impressed thereby and had Alaska so laid upon her heart that she decided to give \$100 a year, out of scanty resources, to support a new Miss. there. Our Womens H.M. Aux. are trying to raise the additional \$380 therefor. We wish to awaken the people and Minister of Rockford District (of the M.E. Ch) to assist in the last hundred dollars, and expect to have the 1st. An. mtg. of our H.M. Dist. Association in connection with the Ministerial Association, at Marengo (about 25 miles from here) about the 1st of Apr.

It occurred to us that just possibly you might be in our locality about that time, and we could secure you for evening address.

Although such a forlorn hope, we try it. May we hear from you at your earliest convenience, stating terms, and probabilities, and I will send you exact date of mtg. as soon as I can get it.

Your story is indeed thrilling and wonderful.

Address

(signed) Mrs. John Budlong.

Minaville, September 12, 1857.

To the American Systematic Beneficence Society,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

Brethren:

At the close of three months' labor as an agent of your society for the dissemination of the principles of systematic beneficence, I would report as follows: seventy-five ministers conversed with; thirty-two sermons delivered before fifty-three congregations, embracing a communion of about 5,500 persons and an auditory of 24,000.

Very truly yours,

(signed) Sheldon Jackson.



Sitka, Alaska,

July 21st, 1899.

To the Commissioner,  
Bureau of Education,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

I beg to say that I have received with interest your reply to the alleged Grand Jury report about Dr. Jackson, etc.

Dr. Jackson was not indicted as some of the newspapers reported. ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~

The whole thing emanated from Ex-Governor Swineford, a personal enemy of Dr. Jackson and always antagonistic to missionaries.

As soon as I learned that Ex-Governor Swineford was foreman of the Grand Jury I remarked that he would disregard the oath, transcend his authority, and use this temporary position to assail Dr. Jackson as he had always done while he was governor.

He has a coterie of henchmen who like him, daily assuage their thirst with whiskey until their tongues are limber and their language often vile in their denunciation of missionaries.

They are just as unreasonable in their denunciation of Congress, the Alaska Boundary Commission and the members of the Committee who drafted the laws for Alaska.

These croakers are agnostics who rail against the observance of the Sabbath and who think for a man to belong to any evangelical church or to teach in the Sabbath school disqualifies him for public office!

If Dr. Jackson would drink whiskey and treat liberally, degenerate the Sabbath and take up the cry that "the only good Indian is a dead one" this class of men would pat him on the shoulder and say "Come, let us have a drink."

When Swineford was governor he tried hard to get Dr. Jackson's place for a democrat but did not succeed. He fought the Alaska Commercial Company, he quarreled with the late Capt. Nichols, then Commander of the "Pinta" in Alaska waters.

In all these baseless attacks Swineford was eventually humiliated, and defeated.

Whatever goes wrong in Alaska is laid at the door of Dr. Jackson

If ample appropriation is not made, if somebody gets office, if somebody don't get office, if the sun shines too warmly, if the sun don't shine, Dr. Jackson must shoulder the responsibility.

The Grand Jury's report was to my mind Swineford's personal report, for I am told it was written by him.

It is tacitly told that this same Grand Jury wanted to declare the new laws for Alaska unconstitutional, but that the Judge admonished them that they could neither make nor unmake laws.



Your report is true and deals with facts.

I have visited these white schools twice yearly and made my reports direct to the Bureau of Education.

During the past two years there has been an unprecedented influx of population and, as I have reported, our school facilities need to be enlarged and new schools should be established in several villages. But I am aware that this cannot be done until Congress gives us a larger appropriation which I believe will be granted the coming session of Congress.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

(signed) Wm. A. Kelly,

Supt. of Schools.



(From Pittsburg Leader, June 13, 1899.)

Testimony of Hon. James Sheakley, ex-Governor of Alaska,  
On the alleged findings of the U. S. Grand Jury  
at Juneau, Alaska.

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The grand jury of the United States district court for Alaska has made a sensational report on the conduct of educational matters in Alaska. The report says that between 1884 and 1897, inclusive, \$415,000 was appropriated by Congress for education in Alaska, which if it had been judiciously expended ought to have provided a school system commensurate with the requirements and would have done so had not the general agent of education wasted money in useless jaunts and in the establishment of schools at places where but few white people lived. The report accuses him of making false statements in his official reports and concludes by asking the Secretary of the Interior to relieve Alaska of this official.

The "Leader" correspondent interviewed ex-Governor James Sheakley concerning the above article last night.

James Sheakley was governor of Alaska for ten years, and during that time, disbursed the majority of the school funds granted Alaska. During the years James Sheakley served as governor he disbursed the major portion of the appropriation donated by the government, which never aggregated \$50,000 per year, and usually only from \$25,000 to \$30,000 per annum. The ex-Governor's statement is as follows:-

"The telegram from Juneau, concerning misappropriation of funds, is a gross insinuation against Dr. Sheldon Jackson, superintendent of education, Alaska. Dr. Jackson went to the territory first as a missionary, and has done much good for the country. Individually he does not handle any of the money donated by the government. Everything is paid by voucher. As superintendent I looked after this part of the work for a time. Under my supervision numerous school houses were built. At the beginning carpenters and contractors were scarce and it was unable to secure bids for construction of the buildings. Men were employed to do the work, and when all complete I paid them, and receipts and bills were sent on to Washington and I was reimbursed for the amount.

"Male teachers are paid by the calendar month. Males average about \$100 per month, and lady teachers \$80 per month. They are all paid by voucher, and the superintendent of education does not handle any part of this money, hence he has little chance to misappropriate even a small part of the appropriation. I earnestly hope that an investigation will be made and that at once. I believe that the result will be an increase in the appropriation, as that at the present time is not enough to carry on the cause of education as it should be. I believe that the report from Juneau is an untruth, and a gross insinuation on the character of one who is doing his full duty."



*Letter of W. F. Higgins, Captain R. S. C.*

United States Steamer Perry,

Sitka, Alaska, October 20th, 1899.

Commissioner W. T. Harris,  
Bureau of Education,  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

I am induced to write you briefly relative to some of my experiences in Alaskan waters during the present season, and the unjust opposition as it appears to me, that is manifested towards the Rev. Sheldon Jackson, in his work in this Territory. To know Dr. Jackson and something of his work in Alaska, is in my opinion all that is necessary for a strong endorsement of his work and the sacrifices he has made towards the raising up of the natives of that coast.

The fierce attacks of many of the newspapers and of individuals, especially the charge of the Grand Jury in their attack against the man last summer, when he was so far away and unable at the time to refute the misstatements of his enemies, (stabbing him in the back, as it were,) seems to me unjust and unfair and without any foundation in fact.

My cruise this summer to the westward and into "Bering Sea" has not brought me in direct contact with the school systems, yet I have heard some few complaints that teachers were not sent



to different points, etc. At Prince William Sound a desire was expressed that a school might soon be established in that vicinity. Recently, Dr. Jackson was with me on a cruise from Sitka to Metlakatla. When we arrived at Juneau, he delivered an address that evening, partly in answer to the charges of the Grand Jury which had been made against him, but principally upon his general work in Alaska---of what had been done, of the appointments of teachers and the denominations to which they belonged, etc. A more impartial account of what had been accomplished, could not as it seemed to me, have been made and to those of his enemies that possibly were present, an excellent opportunity was given to investigate the truth of his statements and refute them if possible. I have not seen in print or heard any one say a word or refute any portion of the statements he made that evening.

The day following the lecture of Dr. Jackson, I met Mr. Charles N. Caton of the Armour Institute of Chicago, Ill., evidently a man of means and influence, who had been out on the coast for about a year, and in the course of a conversation with him, allusion was made to Dr. Jackson. I asked Mr. Caton if he heard the Doctor the evening before, when he informed me that he had, and said that he was free to confess that from statements made by others and especially articles that he had read in the newspapers, he was considerably prejudiced against him, but in listening to his statements that evening, his opinions were completely changed, and



he was fully convinced that there had been great injustice done. He claimed to be personally acquainted with the managers of the Post-Intelligencer of Seattle, a paper that has done so much to injure the Doctor, and that they would certainly hear from him in the matter upon his arrival at Seattle.

We visited Metlakatla, and while there Dr. Jackson gave an excellent talk to the people upon lines to their interest, and especially upon the question of their talking English more than they had been in the habit of doing. As grand a work as Mr. Duncan has accomplished among that people, matters to their advantage the Doctor did not hesitate to point out, and I believe it met the approval of every one present. Mr. Duncan urged Dr. Jackson in my presence to spend several days with him in the matter of his work there, but he could not, being on his way to Washington and anxious to take the steamer the following day.

The few days that Dr. Jackson was with me on this vessel, and my acquaintance with him at that time, I am convinced that he is a man of the highest integrity, honest with his dealings with his fellowmen, and for his enemies to prevail (if it were possible for them to do so) in effecting his removal, would be most unfortunate for the people of Alaska, who need so much the help and protection of good men.

I trust you will pardon my addressing you as I have; I do it solely in the interest of what I believe to be right, and the



opposition and untruthful statements going the rounds against Doctor Jackson, have, in my opinion absolutely no foundation whatever.

Very truly yours,

(signed) W. F. Kilgore,

Captain, R. S. C.

(COPY)

San Francisco, June 18, 1899.

W. T. Harris, Esq.,

Commissioner of Education,

Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

I notice with sincere regret unfounded and severe criticisms upon the methods and doings of Rev. Sheldon Jackson, commissioner of education in Alaska.

Dr. Jackson and I have been closely associated for many years in a small cabin of a U. S. Revenue Cutter in the prosecuting of his work as commissioner of education in Alaska; also in the procuring of Reindeer in Siberia for the U. S. Government, I being in command of U. S. Rev. Cutter held close relations with Dr. Jackson officially and otherwise, his every movement while on board the vessel came under my personal observation, and I can say without fear of honest contradiction, that Dr. Jackson is an honest upright public officer, always using his best judgment, and endeavors to carry out the orders of the Government and the wishes of the particular Department under which he is serving.

Very respectfully,

(signed) M. A. Healy,

Capt. U. S. R. C. S.

(Copy)

1

Oceola Iowa April 24  
1869

Rev Sheldon Jackson

Dear Brother

By the Unanimous  
vote of the Presbytery of Des Moines  
in session at Oceola April  
22<sup>nd</sup> 23<sup>rd</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> you are ap-  
pointed and invited to act as  
District Missionary in Central  
and Western Iowa as far as  
this Presbytery has jurisdiction

(Signed) Rev D. S. Tappan  
Moderator

J. M. Batchelder

Stated Clerk

Geo Kruck

Temporary Clerk



Rev Sheldon Jackson

Dear Brother

You are hereby  
Appointed by the Presbytery of  
Missouri River as Superintendent  
of Missions for Western  
Iowa, Nebraska, Dakota,  
Idaho, Montana, Wyoming  
and Utah, or as far as our  
jurisdiction extends.

Done in Session at  
Sioux City Iowa, the 1<sup>st</sup> Day  
of May A.D. 1869

(Signed) C. D. Roberts

Moderator

J. T. Baird

Stated Clerk

C. H. Cleland

Temporary Clerk



Rev Sheldon Jackson

Dear Brother

The Presbytery of Fort Dodge  
have heartily concurred in the  
Action of the Presbyteries of Des  
Moines and Missouri River  
and do hereby unanimously  
Appoint you Superintendent  
of Missions in our bounds

Done in Session at Clarks-  
ville Iowa this 8<sup>th</sup> day of May  
1869.

(Signed) R. Merrill

Moderator

~~George~~ Graham

Stated Clerk

Sam<sup>l</sup> Rees

Temporary Clerk

The Synod of Iowa in Session  
at Cedar Rapids Iowa Oct-1<sup>st</sup> 1868  
Adopted resolutions expressing the  
judgement of Synod, that one  
District-Missionary was not suf-  
ficient for the State at this time  
and urging the Board of Missions,  
so soon as their funds will permit,  
to erect a new District-Missionary-  
field, embracing the North Western  
Railroad and the Territory between  
it and the Minnesota line and  
recommending the Rev Sheldon  
Jackson of Minnesota as a suitable  
man for District-Missionary  
in the New field  
(Signed) J Armstrong  
Stated Clerk

**To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:**

**Petition for the Restoration of the Nez Perce Indians, known as Chief Joseph's Band.**

The Nez Perces are a superior race of Indians. From time immemorial the mountains of Idaho have been their home. In 1834 they sent across the Continent for white teachers to instruct them. For eighty years they have been loyal and true to the white race. They are the only tribe of Indians of whom it may be said that no full blood of their number ever took a white scalp. The main body (about 2500) live in Idaho. They are civilized, have churches and schools, and are rich in farms and herds of horses and cattle. They have always been self-supporting, and have never accepted rations from the Government. In 1855 their claim to their ancestral lands was confirmed by the Stevens Treaty. In 1863, a treaty, transferring a large part of their reservation to the Government, was signed by a majority of the Nez Perce Bands. This treaty, Chief Joseph, with other chiefs, refused to sign; and they, with their followers,—men, women and children, numbering about 950,—remained on the disputed territory until 1876. In 1877 troops were sent for their removal, and an unfortunate Indian war was precipitated. After a retreat of 1,300 miles, Joseph, with his men, women and children, offered to surrender on the express condition that he and his people should be returned to Idaho to live on the reserve with the loyal Nez Perces, many of whom had assisted the Government in his capture. General Miles pledged the faith of the Government to this end, and Joseph laid down his arms. But General Miles was overruled, Joseph and his people were taken to Fort Leavenworth and confined for seven months on a low island between a lagoon and the river, where the most of their goods were stolen and many of their women were outraged. In July, 1878, they were taken to the Indian Territory, where, within a few months, more than one-fourth of the whole number died. They have now been in the Indian Territory nearly six years. But two children born to them there have lived to the age of three years. Less than three hundred of the whole band now remain. The most of this number are widows and orphans. One hundred and fifty are now professing Christians. There are not twenty-five warriors left. The Agency physician says they must become extinct if they are not removed. They now cost the Government \$20,000 a year for their support. Their kindred and friends, among the loyal and civilized Nez Perces in Idaho, offer to share with them and relieve the Government of all expense for their care in the future, if they are sent back.

Therefore we, the undersigned citizens of \_\_\_\_\_  
do hereby petition Congress, on the ground of public policy, humanity, and National honor, to pass the bill now before the Senate, which provides for the return of so many of these Nez Perces as, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior, may be safely returned.

G. L. SPINING,  
6 DAVIS COURT,  
CLEVELAND, - OHIO.

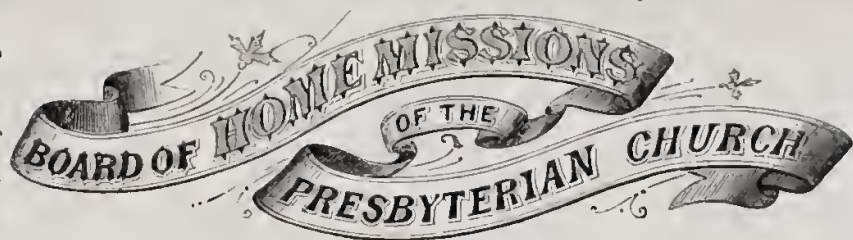
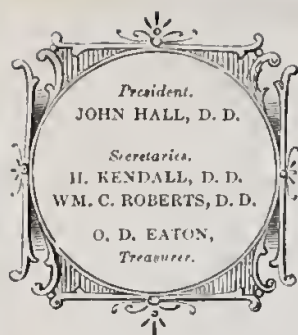
*April 2 1880*

*4th of March: Please have the bill in favor  
of the Nez Perce Indians introduced into the  
Senate, will read in 30 or 40 minutes, till not  
having a sufficient number of signatures -  
introduction of the bill which has been*

*Very truly  
yours,  
G. L. Spining*







P. O. Box 1938.

No. 23 Centre Street,

New-York, 1.16- 1884

Dear Bro. Jackson  
Had telegram from  
Washington this A. M. from  
"A. B. Lawyer" who is the  
Nex Perses preacher in Ind.  
Yerr. saying- "I await you  
here. Come on at once"  
What does it mean? Will  
you try to see him & find  
out? I expect to be there  
Monday night or you  
know what hour. Will  
you meet me- Will you  
see Sunderland- & if he  
is authorized by Johnson  
again to try & secure rooms  
for us at the Riggs House.  
At all events can't



you seem me some  
there? Please try.

We have heard from  
Dr. Roberts, Cleveland.  
Have rec'd your letter  
with good news about  
Fort Wayne & Albany  
your Building re.  
Yours truly  
H. Kendall

# Woman's Executive Committee of Home Missions

OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

M. M. C. O. F. A.

Post Office Box 1938

Mrs. J. S. Allen  
 Mr. R. L. Brown  
 Mrs. A. M. Bell  
 Mrs. W. C. Bell  
 Mr. C. L. Bell  
 Mrs. S. L. Bell  
 Mrs. G. N. Bell  
 Mrs. W. F. C. Bell  
 Mr. H. T. C. Bell  
 Mr. J. V. R. Bell  
 Mr. L. E. H. Bell  
 Mrs. L. A. Bell  
 Mr. R. H. Allen  
 Mr. J. M. Ham  
 Mr. C. H. Langdon  
 Mrs. W. C. Robert  
 Mrs. S. A. Brown

206 Broadway, New York, June 16<sup>th</sup> 1886

Rev. Andrew Jackson D.D.  
 Washington D.C.

Dear Sir & Brother,

I enclose a pamphlet  
 for which I thank  
 you very much, reaches  
 me at Providence R.I.  
 We have grandly  
 encouraging meetings  
 there - at all any  
 time you feel a little



do unwearied - not kind-  
ness, exactly what - will  
be this next step, please  
think of the great work  
God used you to bring  
before the British Church -  
especially its work -  
I be thankful - all  
may not recognize  
the part you have  
had in it - but the  
Master Himself knows  
all about it - Let  
us hear in advance  
if possible - of any time  
when you will be here  
at our office - Yours ever truly  
J. E. H. Harris

3

I cannot be absent as long as this.

Est. no. 2 in 1000





and ignore the fact that this makes her  
even internally handed to the same soul.  
That was a linder all over.

If it must go to Brewster - he will be  
more likely to act promptly if the  
society for the paper is also his for the  
present opinion.





Sitka, Alaska

July 5th, 1891.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson

My Dear Sir:-

I addressed a package of letters to you, "Aniakchak on U.S. Steamer Bear" &c. I have had no news from the east of any importance.

I also mail some papers. This week Judge Bugbee ruled that ex-Judge Keatley had transcended his authority in placing a girl Emma in the school and ordered her release or dismissal. This virtually makes null and void all the contracts, of fifty children, entered into by Judge Keatley. Judge Bugbee, I believe, would find a loop-hole to dismiss every child in the school.

Every case brought before him has been against us.

I forwarded my report - for quarter ending June 30th, to, Mr. Eaton, last steamer.

Very truly yours,  
W. A. Kelly



Boston Mass  
Dec 29. 1883

Dear Sir

I inclose a  
note to be read at  
your meeting - & I  
will immediately,  
write Dawes, Collins  
& Rauney in relation  
to this matter -

Wishing you all  
success  
Y

Wm B L Phillips

Rev  
- Dr J. Jackson

W. F. P.

Copy.

Boston, Mass., December 29, 1883.

My dear Sir:

What excuse the United States Government can offer for leaving Alaska without magistracy or schools passes my conjecture.

For some fourteen or fifteen years we have owed her a government and received large revenue from the Territory. Still it remains without law, magistracy, or schools. If it were so poor a country that we dreaded the expense of a government we might make some pretense of explanation-- though in any circumstance we are bound to protect life and property wherever our flag floats, and see that the rising generation are fitted for citizenship and the duties of life. But Alaska has poured millions into the treasury, and one-third of what we have annually received would suffice for the whole expense of a government and schools. If we were called upon to make a beginning and introduce law and education there might be a shadow of excuse in this delay. But Russia had provided for both, and when we bought the province we had but to continue what she had established. From every point of view the condition of Alaska is a disgrace to our Government, and calls for immediate action. Cease to receive revenue from Alaska or give her an equivalent for protecting life and property, securing peace, and offering to every man, woman, and child the means of fitting themselves for citizenship and their duties. If we have not leisure to attend to our citizens, then, as the woman said to Philip of Macedon, "Cease to be Kind." I wish I could be with you tomorrow evening and give my aid in urging all this on the immediate attention of Congress.

Yours respectfully,

Wendell Phillips.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson.



Department of the Interior,

BUREAU OF EDUCATION,

Washington, D. C., ..... 1887 .

To Drs Kendall & Irving

Dear Brethren - With this letter

I enclose you ~~the action~~ An official copy  
of the action of the Presbytery of Alaska  
Asking that I be recommissioned

I also enclose.

~~Also~~ a letter from the Hon Chas. S.  
Commissioner of Education officially  
expressing the ~~feeling~~ <sup>feeling</sup> of  
~~stating~~ that the Hon Secretary of the In-  
terior that ~~the Board of H. M. should~~  
Educational fund at his disposal, ~~that~~ the B<sup>d</sup> of  
~~Contributions~~ <sup>continue to</sup> the salary of the Gen Agt  
H. M. should contribute \$1200 towards the salary  
of the Gen Agt of Ed in Alaska.

The history of the matter is this.

In 1884 Congress voted \$250,000 for Education  
in Alaska. The fund being small, the  
Hon John Eaton, then U. S. Com<sup>r</sup> of Education,  
represented to the Hon Secretary of the Interior (that  
it would be a matter of economy to) as I was under  
Commission <sup>in Alaska</sup> from the B<sup>d</sup> of H. M. I appoint me

on the part of the Gov

Also Gov! Agt. with the tacit understanding that the Gov! pay half the salary & the B<sup>d</sup> the other half. The B<sup>d</sup> continued their part of the salary for 18 months which brought it up to the 1<sup>st</sup> of October 1886.

The Presbytery of Alaska in regular form asked the Board to renew the salary for 1886 & 1887.

Not hearing from the Board, in April I applied to the Gov! for the whole salary, which request drew out from the Secretary of the Interior the enclosed official expression that he thought the Mission B<sup>d</sup> should continue half of the salary.

I scarcely need write you, that I can supervise your work in S.E. Alaska & also that of the Gov<sup>t</sup> Schools to advantage

2<sup>nd</sup> That it is very important that the harmony of action between the Pres Missions & Gov<sup>t</sup> Schools in that Section should be continued.

3<sup>rd</sup> That my continuing the joint Agent of the Board & the Government enables me to relieve the Board of the salaries of all the teachers of day schools in Alaska, thus saving the Board several times more than their share of my salary.

4<sup>th</sup> That if I am forced to resign on account of insufficient support, the strong probabilities are that my place will be filled either with a Southerner who will feel no special interest in your work, or a Roman Catholic who will antagonize it (You have already had some experience of this at Albuquerque & among the Pueblos) In either case the Gov<sup>t</sup> will withdraw from such schools as Haines, Hornah Jackson, Lengas & Klawack, <sup>& Killis is not</sup> thus throwing the salaries back on the Romanists (now paid by the Gov<sup>t</sup>) back on the Romanists Ex Com<sup>tee</sup> And in the case of Sitka, Wangel & Juneau appoint teachers that



## Department of the Interior,

BUREAU OF EDUCATION,

Washington, D. C., ..... 1877.

will not be in sympathy with your missions at those places. Thus in declining to pay \$1200, you will have teachers salaries amounting to several thousand dollars thrown back upon you besides ~~the~~ greatly increasing the difficulties of the missionaries. Roman Catholics or godless teachers in the schools of S.E. Alaska would work much evil to your missions.

Some time last winter I sent you an itemized statement of the various amounts which I had been able to save you. I regret that my letter press copy is at Sitka ~~but~~ but the original must be on file in your office.

During the past few weeks I secured for <sup>the training of some of the boys</sup> your Industrial School at Sitka a complete outfit (\$500) for a small printing office. I have also secured from individuals some of whom do not belong to the Pres Denomin a \$1000 for the erection of two Cottages (similar to those at Hampton & that are proposed at Carlsle) for the use of the young married couple at your Sitka School, that they may be still be kept under the supervision of the mission and have assisted in <sup>advancing the interest</sup> the preparations by which the money will be raised for your proposed hospital at Sitka.

Further if I can be continued a little longer in the work plans are developing that will greatly assist your work in Alaska.

Hoping you will give a favorable & early consideration of the request of the Presbytery of Alaska, I remain yours Truly  
J. L.

Application for a  
Commission from  
B<sup>d</sup> of Home Missions  
May 18. 1887.



EXECUTIVE MANSION

WASHINGTON

Dec 22. 1885-

Dear Sir

In recently investigating  
the troubles in Alaska I  
find the Statements made  
that you have exhibited  
a letter Touching, more or  
less remotely these matters,  
written to you by my  
Sister. If you have such a  
letter will you be good  
enough to furnish me the  
original or a copy of the

Page 3.

James Tully  
General Churchill

✓

Sheldon Jackson  
General Leggett

(From Pittsburg Leader, June 13, 1899.)

Testimony of Hon. James Sheakley, ex-Governor of Alaska,  
On the alleged findings of the U. S. Grand Jury  
at Juneau, Alaska.

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The grand jury of the United States district court for Alaska has made a sensational report on the conduct of educational matters in Alaska. The report says that between 1884 and 1897, inclusive, \$415,000 was appropriated by Congress for education in Alaska, which if it had been judicially expended ought to have provided a school system commensurate with the requirements and would have done so had not the general agent of education wasted money in useless jaunts and in the establishment of schools at places where but few white people lived. The report accuses him of making false statements in his official reports and concludes by asking the Secretary of the Interior to relieve Alaska of this official.

The "Leader" correspondent interviewed ex-Governor James Sheakley concerning the above article last night.

James Sheakley was governor of Alaska for ten years, and during that time, disbursed the majority of the school funds granted Alaska. During the years James Sheakley served as governor he disbursed the major portion of the appropriation donated by the government, which never aggregated \$50,000 per year, and usually only from \$25,000 to \$30,000 per annum. The ex-Governor's statement is as follows:-

"The telegram from Juneau, concerning misappropriation of funds, is a gross insinuation against Dr. Sheldon Jackson, superintendent of education, Alaska. Dr. Jackson went to the territory first as a missionary, and has done much good for the country. Individually he does not handle any of the money donated by the government. Everything is paid by voucher. As superintendent I looked after this part of the work for a time. Under my supervision numerous school houses were built. At the beginning carpenters and contractors were scarce and it was unable to secure bids for construction of the buildings. Men were employed to do the work, and when all complete I paid them, and receipts and bills were sent on to Washington and I was reimbursed for the amount.

"Male teachers are paid by the calendar month. Males average about \$100 per month, and lady teachers \$80 per month. They are all paid by voucher, and the superintendent of education does not handle any part of this money, hence he has little chance to misappropriate even a small part of the appropriation. I earnestly hope that an investigation will be made and that at once. I believe that the result will be an increase in the appropriation, as that at the present time is not enough to carry on the cause of education as it should be. I believe that the report from Juneau is an untruth, and a gross insinuation on the character of one who is doing his full duty."



Department of the Interior,

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

General Agent of Education in Alaska.  
Bureau of Education. Washington D.C.  
~~Sitka, Alaska,~~ June 21<sup>st</sup> 1886.

Dear Brother

Will me if you be so kind  
as to look up & write me the year in  
which the Trustees of Hanover Coll. very  
kindly conferred the "doctorate" on  
myself.

Your Bro in Christ

Sheldon Jackson

In 1874

D. W. Fisher  
Pres

1. M.  
Gambell, St. Lawrence Island, Oct. 9, 1903.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D. D.,

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

Dear Sir:

In accord with a request from Senator Dietrick and Mr. William Hamilton, from whom we had a most pleasant call this summer, I have the honor to address you a communication in regard to the Eskimo peoples of Alaska. A people naturally so reticent and reserved and we may say, from the same source, so full of lies and distortion, can not be quickly learned nor a just estimate of their needs or of the best manner of dealing with them arrived at from a single visit to them nor even from a short residence among them. Coming as I did over the inward passage and down the Yukon, traveling with men who knew the Alaskan people and the country from Sitka to Point Barrow and being delayed for nearly a month each at Eagle City on the Yukon, near which was a village of Alaskan Indians, and at Teller Reindeer Station, where an opportunity was afforded for seeing people not only of that immediate region but also from the Diomedes, Cape Price of Wales and King's Island, who had come for the summer trading, combined with a more than two years residence at this place, where I also have the daily journals kept by men who occupied this station the three years previous to my coming, are the grounds upon which I am permitted to offer some suggestions for your consideration.

Still I feel such suggestions to be mere presumption when offered to one who has so long and varied an experience as yourself, whose labors have not only been many and oft repeated, but the soundness of whose



judgment has been proven to by the test of years and the fruit abundantly borne. My excuse for offering the following considerations is the hope that therein you will find something to aid you in further efforts for this poor people to whom I propose to give my life and all its powers, faculties and talents, with whatever else I can gather for their present and future salvation. Recent statistics would seem to prove that there are more Indians in America today than there were at the time of the coming of the Pilgrim fathers. With this people it is far different. They are decreasing rapidly from year to year, not only at this place but all the way from St. Michael to Pt. Barrow. The years 1901 and 1902 were especially disastrous to all the people living on the shores of the Bering Sea or the Alaskan shore of the Arctic Ocean. In the first of the years named, so large a percentage of the population at St. Michael were sick and dying, that there were not enough able bodied to remove the dead more than a few steps from the huts, where they were found by the military authorities thrown behind bushes, and in some cases an entire household dead in the house. Similar scenes have been witnessed at Port Clarence and on the St. Lawrence Island. The village of Nook which was swept away to give place for Teller City, another village near the site of the Teller Reindeer Station, and several villages on St. Lawrence Island have all gone, the population having vanished away, leaving only decayed ruins and whitening bones to tell a mournful and pitiful tale. The native people of N. W. Alaska are not one-half as many as they were ten years ago. Naturally, one who gives the subject but a moment's thought will inquire the cause of all this. To answer this would require in the first place a description of the manners, habits, and customs of the people. Briefly stated, the main factor is filthiness, not of body alone, but also of the soul.

No nation or people who have so far wandered away from the God of



heaven, who made the light and water, as to worship the devil, even Satan, that arch-enemy of mankind, can long endure nor keep themselves from the wages of sin, which is death. Mens sana in corpore sana is applicable here as in more enlightened lands, and no one would expect, in fact, would be surprised if it turned out otherwise, that a people who performed their ablutions in urine and dressed the skins they wore in the same liquid; who ate such a large percentage of fatty matter and half decayed food, to say nothing of the surroundings in which it is prepared; who, rather than have a child cry in forcing it to be treated, would let it become literally covered with a mass of ulcers, sores and foul pus; such people, scientifically considered, would be expected soon to pass into the clay from which they are formed.

In the second place we will name ignorance. This will cover many causes that might be named separately or under other heads, many or all of which I believe the people will of their own accord remove when they are no more ignorant, but know the real significance of these causes and better ways of doing things.

If they were not ignorant, they would know that the whaler's whiskey and tobacco are not given them for their good but to obtain for as small a consideration as possible their furs, ivory and whalebone. To say that all whalers are bad, would be as great an error as to say that all lawyers are good or that all doctors are a blessing to mankind. Some of the whaling men we have met will be welcomed as long as we are here and we shall give them every encouragement in our power. Until regularly established stores, manned by honest and reliable men, are for the entire year within reach of every village or settlement, the whalemen I speak of will be a blessing to the people. Coming even once a year, there is no reason why an honest whaler should not find it profitable to trade or sell to the Eskimo, for he has not the enormous item of freight to



figure into his transactions, which alone amounts to 33 per cent at this station.

The creating a habit for whiskey and tobacco, leading to expenditures for these articles in place of more needy ones, is not the only evil effect of the whalers' touch with the native people. Adultery, lust, and concubinage will be laid up against some of them until the righteous judgments of a just God shall be poured out in vengeance upon them for the wrongs inflicted on a poor ignorant branch of the great human family. Let me name a few instances. One of the best backed captains in the whaling fleet, a member of one of the largest secret fraternal organizations in the world, took his wife into the Arctic with him one summer and was asked by a native husband to trade wives, because the captain had been using the Eskimo's wife for so many seasons for evil purposes.

Another whaling captain is known by the distinctive sobriquet of "Squaw-----" because he uses so many squaws or native women for foul purposes. Another man, well known and respected among whalers, was for 7 or 8 years a fugitive from justice, residing among the native people and on board ships wintering in the Arctic. He chose a wife among the young women he found up there, which was perfectly legitimate for him to do at that time, had he only gone before the proper authorities to have the marriage legalized. But when he thought the party whom he had offended had forgotten or would condone his offense, he ventured to return to civilization, leaving the poor women who had been his companion all these years alone and without means of support for herself and their offspring. Having made a good "stake," he was received by his countrymen cheerfully and soon after, finding a promising young woman among them, was united to her in the holy bonds of wedlock. Are comments upon such



cases necessary? These are not isolated cases, for all along the coast from Hershel Island at the mouth of the Mackenzie River to Sitka may be found illegitimate half breed children. Whalemen are not alone in causing the above mentioned evils, for since the discovery of gold in Alaska, the miner has contributed his share toward the degeneration of the native people, both, however, illustrating the sinfulness of greed, for in the rush for wealth, each tramples with impunity upon whatever comes in his way, if it only contributes toward the attainment of his end, speedy wealth. What folly it is for men who do such things to talk about giving anything to the native people! One captain in boasting of what he had done and belittling the Bureau of Education because it did not do the same thing, then said, "Well, I could afford to. I made a lot of money off this people."

In addition to the two factors already named, there is a third that must be taken into consideration when we begin to think of a remedy, and that is, a certain mental condition, the possessors of which are thrown into a state of submissive subjugation, having lost the assertive conquering spirit, without which no one can surmount difficulties, overcome obstacles or readily adapt himself to new conditions. It is easily within the memory of the older men here when the first ship touched St. Lawrence Island and one old man tells of the terror created and how the people fled from their homes hiding behind the hills, and later when a ship went to pieces on the beach, how the flour was strewn along the sand and the bags alone were saved. From that time to the present, when all can see the superiority of the white man's clothes, food, house, medicine and his ways of doing things, and have learned something of the immense numbers of the white man with his energy and indomitable courage, they feel themselves powerless, they are afraid even so far as to be benumbed mentally. This state of mind makes them an easy prey so that



they readily learn that which first meets their observation, which too often proves to be evil rather than good.

Now, what measures may be adopted by the national government to prevent the decrease of the Eskimo population and make them a useful and uplifting element in the make-up of American citizenship?

First: Let us not place them under any single department, but under the general government and treat them as future citizens. Require of them the educational qualification. They will make as good citizens as the illiterate foreign population that is gathering in our country, often in large settlements where they speak their foreign language, refuse to be assimilated and harbor and culture anarchist doctrines.

Secondly: Educate them. A few more years of the present system will work wonders. It is just now beginning to show itself on the generation coming to manhood.

Keep up the instruction in handling domestic reindeer. Enlarge the schools at central points, such as Point Barrow, Point Hope, Prince of Wales, St. Lawrence Island, Eaton and Unalaklik and interior points so as to make them industrial schools, where orphans may be boarded. This last should apply especially to the girls and young women who are far behind the men. Let the courses of instruction be carefully graded and to cover such branches as will best fit the pupils for life at their respective stations. At some one place have a school of a far better grade where those pupils of promise from the lower schools could be sent for advanced instruction.

Made school attendance compulsory upon all children under 16 years of age, except upon written excuse from the resident teacher. This last to cover places where the people go away from their homes for the summer months and do not return until late in the fall. Education will remove nearly all the causes now at work for the decrease of the people.



Third: Establish a police system similar to the Canadian Mounted Police.

Fourth: Break up the selling of liquor and its manufacture if it took ten detectives for every vessel coming into Bering Sea.

I have not time to enlarge upon each of the points made under remedies, but hope you may use what is written. A ship is in sight and I shall have to enclose an additional want list in pencil, for which I hope you will pardon me. We have 62 in school daily and 3 young apprentices to come in about Thanksgiving. I understand Capt. Nenth intends to put me in the S. F. papers. God will take care of me as He did of Nehemiah.

May God bless and keep you.

Very respectfully,

Yours obediently,

(signed) Edgar O. Campbell.

EMMANUEL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH  
AMSTERDAM, N. Y.

April 22, 1908.

My dear Dr. Jackson:-

The members of the Albany Presbytery at the meeting yesterday, by a unanimous and enthusiastic vote, decided to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of your ordination, at Schenectady on Tuesday the sixteenth of June. The meeting will be held in the First Presbyterian Church, which is, I presume, the church in which you were ordained.

I was appointed a committee with power to make all arrangements and to associate with myself those whom I might choose. We shall, of course, expect an address from you, which will be the distinctive feature of the occasion. Whatever else may be your pleasure on that day will be arranged. Kindly let me know in regard to this.

Thanking you on behalf of the Presbytery for your readiness to meet with us, and hoping that nothing may happen to prevent you,

4 /  
Fraternally,

Putnam Ledy



941 Massachusetts Ave.,

Washington, D. C.  
1903.

Nov. 20, 1903.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Friend:

I return with thanks the letters written to you in 1877-78 by prominent women, leaders in the Church, concerning the calling at Pittsburg, Pa., May 24th, 1878, of a Convention for the organization of a National Presbyterian Woman's Home Missionary Society, which letters you so kindly loaned me. I have read them with much interest.

It is good news to hear that you are proposing to write a history of the "Evolution of the Woman's Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church."

I well remember the almost universal opposition you met with between 1870 and 1878 in your efforts to interest the women in a home mission organization.

I believe I was the first one to write you to come to Pittsburg and Allegheny and address our ladies on woman's work in home missions. After I had made all the arrangements for the meeting and sent to the Presbyterian pastors of those cities notices to be read from their pulpits on the Sabbath preceding the meeting, a Committee of Presbyterian women visited the several pastors and plead with them not to

claiming that make the announcement, ~~as~~ the meeting would injure the woman's foreign mission work. There was much feeling over the meeting. While waiting for the audience to gather, you related to me the opposition that you had met shortly before from the foreign mission women in Philadelphia, and that you had only succeeded in having a meeting in that city through the determined stand of Mrs. Matthew Newkirk, sr., who secured a hall and made all the arrangements for the meeting. And thus you said I must stand by you and back you up in Pittsburgh. Upon that occasion you won many ladies to favor a woman's home mission organization. That feeling of apprehension that a woman's organization for home missions would interfere with women's foreign mission work, has now happily passed away in the great success of both societies.

I further remember, that, when failing to prevail upon any of the Woman's Synodical Societies of Home Missions, either singly or collectively, to issue a call for a general meeting to form a National Organization of Presbyterian women for home missions, you issued such a call yourself and wrote to a number of the most prominent women in the several synods for their cooperation and for permission to use their names as vice-presidents of the proposed organization, and that you asked my permission to have the replies of said women sent to me at Allegheny, as a more central location than your home at Denver for gathering the replies, inasmuch as the Convention was called to meet at Pittsburg.



I also remember, that, on the evening preceding the meeting of the convention, which was called to meet in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburg, May 24, 1878, a private conference composed of Rev. and Mrs. Henry Kendall, Mrs. S. F. Scovel, wife of the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Mrs. William Thaw, Mrs. Oscar E. Boyd of New York, yourself and myself, was held in Mrs. Thaw's parlors at which we completed the arrangements for the Woman's meeting to be held the next day, selected the officers that were to be nominated to the convention, approved the form of a Constitution, which you had drawn up as a basis upon which a constitution for the National Woman's Home Mission Society might be formed, and as far as possible arranged the order of exercises.

In looking forward to, and arranging for, that first meeting, we laid much stress upon the presence of Mrs. Haines. You can imagine then our discouragement when I received at the last moment a telegram from her that she was sick and could not come. I hastened to find and inform you and a few other friends, not knowing what changes it might make in our arrangements. How disappointed we all were, until you, after a pause, said "It is the Lord's work, it will go on".

But for your persistent, tireless and wisely directed efforts, through the press and in public addresses in all the large and many of the smaller cities and villages of the north, to arouse the women of the Presbyterian Church to organized work for home missions and to create a public sentiment favorable to such an organization, I

feel sure that the formation of " the Woman's Executive Committee of Home Missions", would have been delayed many years.

Those of us, who were most intimately associated with you in church work in those days, know that you, more than any other, was the one, whom God used for the organization of the Woman's Executive Committee of Home Missions", and I earnestly hope you will be spared to write the inner history of how it was accomplished.

Very sincerely

your friend,

Emily J. Paxton.

(Mrs. W. W.)

Secretary of the Convention of Presbyterian Women at Pittsburg, Pa. May 24, 1878, for the organization of a National Woman's Home Mission Society.



WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY  
of the Methodist Episcopal Church

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BUREAU FOR ALASKA

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Long Beach, Cal.

August 10, 1907.

Hon. James Rudolph Garfield,  
Secretary of the Interior,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

At our interview in Los Angeles, Mr. Brown, your courteous secretary, suggested that I indicate to you the changes that seem to me necessary in the proposed contract for reindeer between the Government and missions in Alaska, before that I, as representative of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, could sign it. I find it exceedingly difficult to do this, as the whole plan seems to me intricate and impracticable.

Mr. Brown agreed with me that this contract does not propose a loan of reindeer to a mission, but expects the missionary society to take a herd in trust; to designate a local superintendent who shall be responsible for the oversight of the reindeer, the herders, and apprentices, and all public property connected therewith. He shall keep a daily record of all matters

*Requesting certain changes  
be made before signing contract.*

of importance pertaining to the reindeer, shall oversee the annual marking of all the reindeer in the herd and keep careful record of the same, shall distribute reindeer annually to the apprentices according to the "Rules & Regulations", and keep the records of the same, and shall see that each apprentice attends school two months in each year. He shall furnish transportation to the Superintendent of Schools, or other Government officer, when called on, free of charge, provided the distance be not more than 100 miles. He shall make full and careful reports, and give such other information as the Board of Education may desire, shall make several copies of each report, and contract, for different officials, and perform many other duties; yet for all this work, and responsibility, it is expressly stipulated that he shall receive no compensation (Sec. 15), except that, provided a sufficient number of reindeer can be spared from the herd after all other obligations are met, he may have a few male reindeer, the number not to exceed twelve.

The contract makes no provision for the support of apprentices until such time as they may be able to get some revenue from the reindeer, while those who have had experience say it is impossible to find apprentices who can support themselves. According to Mr. W. T. Lopp (see enclosed extract from letter) it may be years before the revenue from the reindeer will support the apprentices. It is unnecessary, I think, for me to en-



large on this. You have doubtless received protests from other societies in regard to this form of contract. It will surely have to be revised; and, judging from the length of time this was in preparation, I fear that if compelled to wait for its revision Sinuk Mission will have to wait yet another year for its promised herd of reindeer.

In view of the fact that the application for the loan of a herd of reindeer for the natives at Sinuk Mission has been before the Department of the Interior for almost a year, and is the only application for the loan of reindeer ever made by any Methodist organization; that Congress has recommended that the reindeer still in possession of the Government be "freely loaned to missions"; that President Roosevelt urged Secretary Hitchcock to grant our application (see files the latter end of last December for Secretary Hitchcock's letter to me, in which this is mentioned); that being unable to get a copy of the proposed contract <sup>until</sup> after the middle of July, but deeming that its terms would be reasonable, and expecting to get the loan of a herd in July or August (see enclosed copy of letter from the Secretary of the Interior, and extract from one from Mr. Lopp); and being informed by the Board of Education in May that material for a school house would be sent to Sinuk on one of Capt. White's steamers (steamer sailed from Seattle about June 18), and fully

expecting that the mission would have to support the apprentices, at least the first year, and knowing that it was unlikely that any other steamer would call at Sinuk this year, I sent a year's supplies for native herders and apprentices, including tents with furnishings, clothing ( of course furs would be purchased up there), and food, the order costing \$314.22 exclusive of freight charges.

Again, our workers at Sinuk, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Sellon, informed me that if they had a herd of reindeer a much larger number of natives would locate at Sinuk, and realizing that the care of reindeer, apprentices, herders, and all that would appertain thereto, would demand much of the time of the superintendent I asked the Board of Education to send another teacher for the Government school, as the mission would need all the services of Mr. and Mrs. Sellon. The Board sent the teacher -- Miss Powell-- and we engaged Mr. and Mrs. Sellon for the coming year at a salary of \$1,000, and perquisites.

Seeing that a large part of the work of our mission at Sinuk is to teach the natives how to be self-supporting, and to be good citizens; and that Mr. and Mrs. Sellon are already accomplishing much in this direction (In support of this statement I would refer you to Messrs. Updegraff and Lopp who visited the mission in June), and for the reasons mentioned above, I would most earnestly petition you that an order be given for the immediate removal of a herd of reindeer to Sinuk, on the same



general terms that other missions have agreed to when receiving loans of reindeer from the Government, with the added provision, if thought best, that at the close of the period for which the loan is made, the mission continue to care for apprentices, and when they are capable of taking care of reindeer give each a few reindeer from the mission herd, as a nucleus for herds of their own.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) Mrs. R. H. Young,

Secretary of Bureau for Alaska.

The above letter has our cordial approval.

Mrs. Clinton B. Fisk, Pres. W. H. Miss. Soc. of the  
M. E. Church.

Delia L. Williams, Cor. Sec.

(COPY)

*To be returned to Dr. J.*

Rathdrum, Idaho, January 28th, 1907.

Dear Dr. Jackson:-

At the Annual meeting of the Synod of Washington held at Walla Walla, Washington, October 4-6, 1906, the following resolutions were adopted as offered by Committee on Bills and Overtures, viz:-

certain papers <sup>having been</sup> ~~were~~ placed in our hands criticising the character and work of Dr. Sheldon Jackson. We recommend

First, That this Synod of Washington express its righteous indignation and disapproval of the unwarranted and unjust and untrue charges and criticisms made by Mr. Frank Churchill concerning the work and character of Dr. Sheldon Jackson, and our Presbyterian Mission in Alaska. The injustice and absolute falseness of these criticisms are made clearly apparent in the replies to the criticisms both by the Board of Home Missions and by the official reply, at the order of the United States Senate, of Dr. W. T. Harris, at the time, United States Commissioner of Education. If these replies had been given as great publicity as has been given to the criticisms there would be no need of action in vindication of Dr. Jackson, for if the truth be known the facts themselves are sufficient vindication.

second, considering the fact that there has always been a combination of political looters and polluters of the liberties and life and resources of Alaska, who have been always the bitter enemies of missionaries who have withstood and greatly defeated their dishonorable men and methods,- considering the fact that the services of Rev. Dr. Jackson to the development of the native wealth



and education and substantial progress toward better conditions of civilization, - considering that the vast territory, vast and complicated duties that have been assigned to his oversight and care, it would be impossible to execute such duties without room for possible criticism in matters of judgment and procedure,- in spite of which a great and inestimable service toward Cristian education has been rendered.

We do hereby express our utmost confidence in the Christian character, unselfish service and great usefulness of Dr. Sheldon Jackson and his associated Presbyterian missionaries in Alaska.

Third, We appeal to the unprejudiced public to withhold judgment until the knowledge of all the facts be given thorough and just presentation to the public mind.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the resolutions adopted by the Synod of Washington as set forth in the initial sentence of this paper.

(signed)

Eugene A. Walker,

Stated Clerk of the  
Synod of Washington.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
BUREAU OF EDUCATION,  
ALASKA DIVISION,

Washington, D. C., August 1, 1906.

Rev. E. G. Hjerpe,  
81 South Clark Street, Room 21,  
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

In your letter of July 23d your Committee recommend for appointment as teacher at Unalakleet Miss Hannah Olsen. We have received a letter from Miss Olsen saying she does not wish to teach another year at Unalakleet. Have you some one else to recommend for that place?

Mr. Rasmusson of Yakutat has been reappointed. Miss Hagberg, who taught last year at Golovin, has been reappointed for this year instead of Mr. Carl A. Johnson, whom your committee recommended. Unfortunately we had already promised Miss Hagberg a reappointment before your letter came; if, however, she resigns the place, then we will appoint Mr. Carl A. Johnson. Perhaps Miss Hagberg would be willing to take the Unalakleet school.

Kindly let me hear from you at an early date.

Very sincerely yours,

*Sheldon Jackson*



When I was in the Maryland  
Class & C.E. Sec of W.S. Our  
P.O. place is at  
Stanton Junction. Bureau of  
Education, Washington D.C.

Healy  
in regard to  
T.M.  
59

Important letter.

Dec 3

Dear Mr. Ackson:  
I am in the same old track  
and have not  
in the year before. One  
more year after this one  
and I shall be in college.  
My studies are Greek, Latin,  
Science, Bible and Music and  
English. I have  
sixteen hours. Greek is not  
quite as hard as I thought  
it would be. I am reading  
Latin which is quite hard  
for me. I do not as yet  
know what we will have  
in science but it is

The committee of the Synod  
 have been and are engaged in  
 work. We have the 3<sup>d</sup> Testa-  
 ment this year and the  
 New Testament. Music is  
 the same almost as last  
 year. The English mission  
 is studying the "Marianant  
 or Venison." I hope I may  
 be able to arrange better  
 in music this year  
 than I did last.

The work of the Synod is  
 much better than last year. I am  
 in the same position as last year  
 and hope to be in the same  
 position next year. I am  
 much better than last year.



Is something to do with my  
getting well last year and in  
going to ask the President for  
a change.

Things at the time are  
in very good shape. The people  
who attended seemed <sup>have</sup> enjoyed  
the show very much - a great  
many came up to me after  
my speech and said that  
they enjoyed the show very  
much and thought it very  
instructive as well as an  
entertainment.

My summer  
very much in the same  
as the last - no more  
and no more - no more from

in my school. I met some  
 other people and others.  
 Among the people I met  
 were a man and his wife.  
 They said that in 1891 they were  
 in Little and met an Eskimo  
 boy about 6 years old and  
 wanted to know if I were he.  
 I told them yes. I was so  
 surprised because I had  
 never thought of meeting  
 any one who saw me in  
 those days. Their names is  
 Fay. The man is editor of a  
 paper in Clinton, Iowa.  
 The day I went over to  
 the building and gave  
 a speech to the people.



time on it have made a  
great many friends in Texas.  
Mrs. Turner was one quite  
interested in me. She was  
hostess of the building at  
the time I was at the building.  
I was royally entertained  
and she gave me a stick  
pin which I shall keep as  
long as I possibly can.  
I have met a newspaper  
man by the name of  
West. He intends going up  
into Alaska - nevertheless to  
buy and sell a book in the  
country. He is going up the  
White Pass on the Dawson,  
down the Yukon and around

back to Sitka - He hinted  
at the idea of my going  
along. He will probably  
start in the early part of  
June and return about the  
last or first of September.

I did not come back as  
well financially as I had  
hoped, coming back with  
only \$2.60 in my pocket. I  
shall have to have some  
money too pretty soon and  
shall have to draw from  
the account between you  
and the President.

X May - I ask what the  
last year's amount was  
? I should like to



know. X

I hope that if God spares you, you may be able to go to Alaska next summer. I want to go back to Sitka sometime in a year or more, and hope that it may come to pass in some way or other. Do you think there is any chance of such a thing coming to pass? Some way or other my experience has made me want to go back and visit Alaska, especially Sitka. I want to see those old places. How about the museum at Sitka? Can you make arrangements

so that I could in some way  
be kept here? Anything  
to go back for a time to the  
same as my boyhood.

Y To change the subject,  
have you been well all  
summer? You are Mrs.

Jackson and the girls?

You do not know but I  
have to keep calling you "Doctor,"  
can't I call you "papa" and Mrs.  
"Jackson," "mamma" and the girls  
"sisters." I think you have done  
so much for me and have acted  
as my father for such a long  
time - 14 years that you might  
allow me to do so. Don't you  
think so? Y



When ever I think about it,  
 I get angry at the man who  
 was my true father. He might  
 have been a good man but  
 that does not do me any  
 good. I want once to see that  
 man. It would do me good.  
 Poor mother, I wonder if she  
 ever thinks of me or even  
 remembers me? God bless  
 her! I am thankful to  
 God though that he allowed  
 me to fall into your hands  
 because you have been to  
 more than some fathers  
 are to their own children.

A great many things  
 have come into my mind

x

This summer of which I  
shall write you in my letters  
later on.

Remember me to all  
my friends and Mr. Farring  
who I saw at the Fair.

I am,

Your Son  
Healy.



COPY.

L.E.C.

The Chambers-Wylie Memorial Presbyterian Church  
South Broad Street below Spruce Street.

Philadelphia, Pa.,  
January 29, 1904.

My Dear Doctor Stewart:

I write simply to say that I have read your pamphlet on Rocky Mountain Presbyterianism, and also to say thank you. Your rehearsal of facts so well known to me ought now to be brought down to the present time. Dr. Jackson was a wonder in those busy days. He was raised up of God to do that important work. The church which I served in Pueblo, the First Presbyterian, was organized by him with four members, three of whom were women, and one of the women was wife of the one man. Now that church worships in a fifty thousand dollar stone building, all paid for, has over five hundred members and is the mother of four other churches in the same town three of which are self supporting, and one of them, the Mesa Church, a strong church. No work tells so powerfully as work done for God. It is the greatest work on earth. What are the conquests of Alexander or Napoleon in comparison with the conquests of Marcus Whitman and Sheldon Jackson! I take off my hat to these two missionaries. The latter was made moderator of our General Assembly, and the Assembly was never more honored by the personality which occupied that chair than that Assembly.

I enjoyed very greatly the day at Lincoln, and I thank you and the others for their gracious and courteous treatment of myself.

Cordially Yours,  
(Signed) E. Trumbull Lee.

NW.  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
WASHINGTON.

L/F

November 5, 1903.

Reverend Sheldon Jackson,  
Care of Bureau of Education,  
Interior Department, Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I return under separate cover the two books  
you so kindly loaned for use before the Alaskan Boundary Tri-  
bunal.

In making the transmittal, I desire to extend to  
you the thanks of the Government for your valuable assistance  
in the preparation of the case of the United States.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

*John Hay*

T.M.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
WASHINGTON.

December 21, 1897.

To the

Diplomatic and Consular Officers  
of the United States.

Gentlemen:-

At the instance of the Secretary of War it gives me pleasure to herewith introduce Dr. Sheldon Jackson, who is about visiting England, Denmark and Sweden and Norway, for the purpose of securing reindeer in accordance with the instructions of the Secretary of War issued in pursuance of the authorization of Congress appropriating the sum of \$200,000 for the purchase of subsistence stores, supplies and materials for the relief of people who are in the Yukon River country or other mining regions of Alaska, and to purchase transportation and provide means for the distribution of such stores and supplies.

Dr. Jackson is the General Agent of Education under the Department of the Interior for Alaska, and is in every way familiar with that country. The Department hopes that you will extend

to



to Dr. Jackson every possible assistance he may ask in the execution of his instructions.

Respectfully yours,

*John Sherman*

Department of the Interior,  
Bureau of Education,  
Washington.

December 21, 1897.

This will introduce Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D.D., the United States General Agent for Education in Alaska, who is charged with an errand from this Government relative to the purchase of reindeer for use in Alaska.

Dr. Jackson has been for twenty years connected with this Bureau in the work of supervising the education of the native Eskimo and Indians in Alaska. He has had charge also of the introduction of reindeer into that region.

On this visit he desires to learn what he can in regard to

THE CONCORD,  
Washington, D. C., April 23, 1897.

Dear Sir:-

We hear on all hands that the great burdens of our church are the debts of our Missionary Boards. The questions connected with missions, especially Home Missions, must demand particular attention at our next General Assembly. The mission spirit is needed to inspire and lead us. We should avail ourselves of all lessons of this experience at our command. It is, perhaps, with this thought in mind, that so many have suggested Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D. D., as the proper candidate for moderator.

Not a few know that in beginning in the service of the Foreign Board his health failed, and he was transferred to the Home Board and located in Minnesota. Next September he rounds out forty years of mission service, much of it performed under most trying circumstances; but altogether with results in establishing schools and churches, during the first half of that period, in the valleys and among mountains between Canada and Mexico, which can hardly be definitely enumerated. We can name the Presbyteries and Synods which have been formed there; but no one would undertake to enumerate the souls gathered into the Kingdom of the Lord from that vast region in which he was pioneer; again, no one has numbered the ministers and teachers who have risen up in it for the Home and Foreign service, or counted the moneys that have come from it to the treasuries of our Boards. There are those who will not forget how, at his own risk, through the publication of The Rocky Mountain Presbyterian, he carried the interest and gifts of the church along with the progress of the great work done by himself and his devoted associates; while others who share in rejoicing over the large part so efficiently borne in missions by our elect women, will remember how their organization for home work sprang out of his efforts, and in spite of great opposition has reached its present proportion and met with so much Divine favor. Does not the consecrated wisdom of the church require that the utmost should be made of the results of his thought in all this work?

Then there is his experience in Alaska with which this generation is mainly familiar, in which he has shown so great capacity as preacher, educator and statesman--such courage, endurance, self-sacrifice and wisdom.

The Presbytery of Alaska sends him this year as Commissioner to the Assembly; his official duties in Alaska, and the probabilities of his being sent again as Commissioner, are such as to make it most unlikely, if not impossible, that he can ever again be available for this service. Besides what he can do is needed now. Should not the Commissioners, therefore, when gathered, put him in a way to serve them to the utmost; besides, is there not wisdom in rewarding such service as he has rendered by such recognition?

If we want others in the field to accomplish like him, should we not show them and the Divine Giver of such men that we appreciate him.

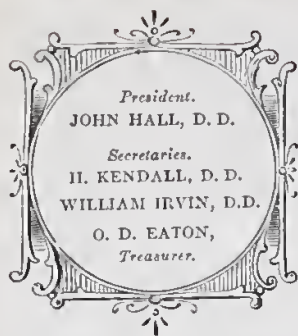
If the Assembly, by the use of the means within its reach and the gift of the Holy Ghost, can be adequately enthused with the mission spirit, how will our church burdens be lightened and other difficulties disappear?

I shall be happy to hear your views on the subject.

Sincerely yours,

*John Eaton*  
*of Minnesota Presby*





President.  
JOHN HALL, D. D.

Secretaries.  
H. KENDALL, D. D.  
WILLIAM IRVIN, D. D.  
O. D. EATON,  
Treasurer.



P. O. Box 1938.

53 FIFTH AVENUE.  
-No. 280 Broadway.

New-York, April 11, 1881.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D.D.

Washington, D.C.

My Dear Bro:-

Of the multitude of letters that showered upon me after my election to the B. C. I assure you none gave me ~~true~~ gratification than yours. The familiar handwriting & the cordial words carried me back along the track of fifteen important years. You knew me in my weakness, you know my infirmities - you are well acquainted with my record - and, with what has seemed to me more than a brother's solicitude you have watched my work - and sympathized with me in every trial and helped me over many a

rough & stony hillside. No one  
knows me better than you do.

When repeatedly urged to return  
to the charge of the Utah work I  
have invariably said that if you  
were made Secretary I would  
consider the matter - but never  
could I entertain the proposition while  
the veteran regulars were superseded  
by raw recruits. I have repeatedly  
urged your name for the Secretaryship  
and thought at one time that would  
surely be elected. I do not know  
nor can I understand how Erwin  
came to be elected instead of you.

I was not an aspirant for the  
office - never sought it - did not  
know that my name had been presented  
to the Board until the telegram came  
which informed me of my election.

The news was like a lightning flash  
in a clear sky. But so it is. Please

accept my gratitude & love for your letter &  
the acts of kindness of which the past 15 years is full.  
Yours truly  
D. M. Williams.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER

*Harrisburg*—

March 12th, 1889.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D. D.,

Carlisle, Penna.

My dear sir:

Your letter of the 9th instant has been received.

I have written Secretary Noble quite fully upon the subject of Alaska, its present condition and future prospects, and have indorsed the reliability of the information which you can give him as to what *my judgment as* has passed and to what should come.

I will be glad to see you in Harrisburg at any time you may come this way.

Very cordially yours,

*Wm. A. Brown*



( Copy.)

Juneau, Alaska, March 15th, 1900.

My dear Sir:

I received the books you so kindly sent me. For which please accept thanks.

I presume you have seen the article in the Alaskan about me. It was written by our so called Gov. A. P. Wineford. He and the Marshal came over here to stay one month, and while here took up with the whisky and gambling ring, and listened to what they had to say about me, and by the way, I had bound over a number of these parties to appear before the Grand Jury for keeping dance houses, &c. Wineford told them he would have me removed at once, and stated that he had written to Washington to that effect, and that my successor would be here just as soon as he could come, so I may expect him next boat; or at any rate that is what Wineford says.

About that prostitute that I bound over, the corroborating witness was one of the Gov. appointees here, as Constable, and made oath under instructions from him to have her arrested. I asked the County Marshal in particular what the testimony would be. He stated that there was a abundance of proof, and that it was orders from Headquarters to have her arrested.

I protested against issuing the warrant, well knowing how difficult it is to convict a person of this offense in a civilized community, let alone by a Juneau jury. The United States Marshal came up to my office and stated that he and the Governor had been talking about the case and thought that the best thing to do was to fine her and imprison her. I informed him that I had no jurisdiction to do anything of the sort, that all I could do at any rate was to bind her over to appear

before the Grand Jury, which I did, and everything was satisfactory until the howl was raised about having a woman in jail. Then the Gov. seen that the people of Juneau did not want reform as bad as he inferred, then he turned around and tried to shift the blame upon me and wrote his slanderous article in the Alaskan; from that time on he was a frequent visitor of houses of prostitution and gambling hells of this place.

Wineford is like Nichol about my house. He wanted me to get out and give him possession. I declined to do it. He sent the Dep. U. S. Marshal to tell me if I did not turn over that house I lived in to him, that he would instigate suit at once. I told him to sue as quick as he pleased. Have you learned anything about my house, if so please inform me.

I hope if you can do anything to defeat the confirmation of this man Wineford, (I means consistently) that you will do so.

My wife joins in sending her kindest regards.

Very resp. yours,

Henry Staves,

U. S. Commissioner, Juneau, Alaska.

(179)

"It is well to withhold judgment for a while."

Florence, Wis.

April 1st 1880.

Mr. Sheldon Jackson,

Dear Brother,

Mr. U. P. Swineford is credited with all the vices you mention. While he is an able and enterprising man, he will probably employ that ability and enterprise as heartily as much for his own interests as for those of the government and the people. I consider him a dangerous man.

Yours fraternally,  
(Signed) H. P. Coy.

Stated Clerk of the  
Presbytery of Lake Superior



March 8<sup>th</sup> 1886

To the Honorable

Secretary of the Interior.

Sir:

The Washington correspondent of the New York World, in a letter dated Feb. 28th. printed in the "World" for March 1st, makes a fierce attack on my character.

The attack derives dignity from the Official letters sent to the President and to the Secretary of the Interior.

To the statements that I am a "Hypocrite, a liar and a dishonest man", a "designing man and an arrant rogue", I am not the one to reply; but would call your attention to the sworn statements of Prof. A. J. Davis, formerly Superintendent of the Training School at Sitka, Alaska, and now connected with the Department of Public Instruction for the State of Pennsylvania; and of Lieut. T. Dix Bollos, U.S.N. who was, during the troubles in Sitka, Executive Officer of the U. S. Steamship Pinta, stationed in Alaska waters. Both of these statements are on file in your Department.

I would also call your attention to the clear and emphatic testimony of Hon. John Eaton, U. S. Commissioner of Education, in official communications to you, bearing date August 24th, 1885, and March 1st, 1886. It is needless for me to remind you, that these official statements are from one who is responsible for my character and fidelity in my present position, and who is in a situation to know whereof he speaks.

I would also remind you that such men as Chief Justice Drake, and others of eminence, who have known me in my public life and private character have testified in person, either

before you or your Assistant Secretaries in my favor.

But while I decline to answer the abusive epithets in the letter of the World's correspondent, there are other points in the attack on the devoted Missionaries of the Prosbyterian Church in Alaska, and myself, that I can not let pass unchallenged.

1st. It is alleged that "an Indian woman sued out a writ of habeas corpus for the custody of a minor child - her own - to take it from a White Missionary woman, who held it captive of war, to send it to Sunday School and save its little red soul."

This is a misstatement. The woman who sued out the writ of habeas corpus, was not the mother of the child, nor its legal guardian, but claimed to be a cousin. The girl in question was a half breed.

The white father had left his illegitimate child and its mother. The mother died. On her dying bed, as I was informed and believe, she gave the child to Mrs. McFarland, the Superintendent of the Female Training School at Fort Wrangle, to bring up in that school; and after the death of the mother, the child was taken from the Mother's house to the school. If any one was entitled to be considered the legal guardian of the child, in a country where, at the time, there was no law applicable to such a case, it was Mrs. Macfarland.

In Court, Judge M Allister refused to hear the evidence of Prof. A. J. Davis, Supt. of the School, and gave the girl over to the woman. (See sworn statements of Prof. Davis & Lieut. Bolles, U.S.N. before mentioned.)

2d. The World's correspondent further quotes Ex Gov. Kin

kaid as saying:- "He has boasted in public places that he has eighteen United States Senators at his beck and command, who would vote as he commanded on any proposition."

This is wholly false. I never made any such statement: but when the Governor, Judge, Marshal and District Attorney seemed banded together against the schools and Missionaries- in those dark hours when it seemed as if the whole machinery of Government was massed to crush the work of civilization, education and religion, I did say, for the comfort of the suffering and disheartened teachers and missionaries, that I knew of Christian and honorable men in the U. S. Senate, who were interested in Alaska and the welfare of its people, and who would not stand by and see the work so well commenced, destroyed by bad officials; and I did hold out the hope, that, when the facts should become known in Washington, there would be a change of officials.

3d. Ex Governor Kinkaid is stated to have said: "He is execrated by the great mass of people in Alaska." Ex Gov. Kinkaid, as I conceive, could not have had knowledge of any such fact, for he was in Alaska only one or two months of the year he was Governor. During that time, he was not outside of the small South East corner of Alaska, and only met a small portion of the people, probably not one-tenth of the population he claims to speak for.

4th. It is further alleged that "he was criminally indicted at Sitka, May 1885, \* \* \* \* on five charges, and was relieved from these solely on account of an irregularity.\* \* \* Morally and in fact, he is not yet purged of these indictments"

This statement is false in two particulars: - (1) I was not "criminally indicted." The matter on which the four in-



dictments for obstructing a road were based, was not, under the laws of Oregon, a criminal offense, nor was it under those laws an indictable offense; but at most it was only a misdemeanor, cognizable before a justice of the peace. (2) I was not "relieved from the charges solely on account of an irregularity." The exact grounds on which the indictments were set aside are stated in the following entry on the records of the Court:

" RECORD OF THE U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR ALASKA.

SETTING ASIDE THE INDICTMENTS AGAINST

SHELDON JACKSON.

" In the District Court of the United States for the District of Alaska.

At a term thereof begun and held at Sitka, (May Term) on the 5th day of October, 1885.

Present: The Honorable Edward J. Dawne, Judge, the following order was made and entered of record, to wit:

In the United States District Court for the District of Alaska.

The United States )

:

vs.

)

:

Sheldon Jackson.

)

On Indictment for Obstructing

Public Road.

On Indictments No. 19, 20, 21.

In these cases the Indictments are set aside and defendant's bail exonerated upon motion of the United States District Attorney made for the reason that the Indictments are, neither of them, endorsed " A True Bill", and such endorse-

ment signed by the foreman of the grand jury, as required by Sec.6, Ch.7, page 348, and applied by Sec.115, Ch.X, page 355 Criminal Code of Oregon, upon Sec.715, Ch.X, page 445, of which said Indictments are founded, and which omission has been held by the Court as sufficient ground for dismissal in case No.18.

And the District Attorney asks to have it spread upon the record that he will not, of his own motion, nor, unless required to act upon the complaint of some party who shall feel aggrieved by the alleged obstruction, take further action in the premises for the reasons -

1st. That the Code of Oregon, Sec.5, Ch.1, page 461, provides in express terms, that offences desined in Section 715, (under which these indictments are found) shall be subject to the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, whose authority is conferred on U. S. Commissioners in this District, under Section 5, of the Organic Act.

2nd. That the known and well defined facts which constitute the alleged offense are not such as, in his opinion could warrant a conviction by a trial jury - - the obstruction in one case being purely technical, and not supported by reason for its application, and in the others an alteration having been made which comes within the spirit of the Oregon law, (it's letter not being capable of being applied for want of County Court machinery), in that it not only does not "materially increase the distance to the injury of the public", but in fact is in all respects "equal to the old for the convenience of travellers", and will be, when completed, superior.

Which request is granted.

(Signed) Edward J. Dawne,

District Judge"

The fifth indictment was for writing a letter to the foreman of the grand jury while that body was inquiring into the matter of the obstruction of the road. Following is a copy of that letter:

"Sitka, Alaska,

May 20th, 1885.

"Mr. Fuller:

Foreman of the Grand Jury.

Dear Sir:-

Learning that the Grand Jury have matters before them pertaining to myself, I ask to be heard before they come to a decision.

Believing that your Jury are honorable men, desiring to hear all sides before acting, I remain

Yours truly,

Sheldon Jackson,

U.S. Genl. Agent of

Education."

I am advised that under the following section of the laws of Oregon, I had a clear legal right to be heard before the Grand Jury, and that was all that the letter asked.

"Sec.166. In the trial of or examination upon all indictments, complaints, information and other proceedings before any court, magistrate jury, grand jury or other tribunal, against persons accused or charged with the commission of crimes or offenses, the person so charged or accused shall at his own request, but not otherwise, be deemed a competent witness, the credit to be given to his testimony being left solely to the jury under the instructions of the court, or to the discrimination of the magistrate, grand jury, or other tribu-

*Handwritten note in left margin:*  
 Copy of letter to the Grand Jury  
 More below as of this letter copied



"nal, before which such testimony may be given."

The indictment based on the writing of that letter was set aside by the court, as was also one of the four others. Then followed the setting aside of the remaining three, as shown in the record entry above given.

5th. The World's correspondent gives what purports to be an extract from a letter of Governor Swineford, in which are these words: "I believe he has lied about the number of schools established."

This is a grave and most injurious charge, even when made in the form of a belief. What grounds for the belief may have been before him, I know not; but this I do know, that the only statement I made to Gov. Swineford was that which named Seven schools, to wit: those at Juneau, Sitka, Wrangle, Jackson, Hoonah, Haines, and Unalaska; and every one of those was established, as can be shown by the documents on file in the Bureau of Education. I have never made any statement conflicting with that.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

*Sheldon Jackson*  
*General Agent*

Washington, D.C.

March 8th, 1886.

17

*A Sworn Statement of Lieut T Dix Bolles*  
*U.S.A. Concerning the Persecution of Dr Sheldon Jackson*  
*by Government Officials in Alaska*

Washington, D.C. March 5, 1886.

~~To the Chairman of the~~

~~Senate Judiciary Committee.~~

~~Sir:-~~

3 B.W.

My attention having been called to the statement published in the Edition of March 1st. New York "World", in reference to the removal of Judge McAllister, which article contains also a fierce attack upon the reputation of Rev. Sheldon Jackson, Educational Agent for Alaska, said article purporting to be derived from the papers in the case as filed before your Committee, I desire to place myself on record as protesting against the falsity of much therein stated.

As a Naval Officer on duty in Alaskan Waters in 1881-4-5, I am able to speak from personal knowledge, and as an outsider to the issues, from an unbiased standpoint.

Up to the time the Civil Government relieved the Navy from control of Alaskan affairs, the Schools under charge of Dr. Jackson, had been steadily advancing in scope and usefulness. Not very shortly after, in the fall of 1884, various members of the Civil Government, both in their actions and in their conversation with me showed that there was a strong feeling against the Mission Schools and their teachers, not simply against Dr. Jackson, but others. One went so far as to say "He would break them up."

The District Attorney, an intemperate man, even openly by words incited the Russians & Indians to overt acts of violence and arson.

The course of Judge McAllister in permitting a woman - not the Mother of the child - to take the child away from the School where its parent had placed it, was the opening wedge

for numbers of others and lead to a loss of almost one-half of the scholars, many of them young girls, who represented to their parents just so much coin by the sale of their virtue.

No attempt was made to carry out Article 14 of the Organic Act, the authorities being afraid to uphold the law as passed by Congress( This statement was made to me by Judge McAllister)

The law was used as a cover to screen personal animosities and persistent efforts were made to cripple and demoralize the schools. Finally an official act of the Court, so grossly brutal and unjust was perpetrated, that the Governor and Marshal who had before been only too glad to throw difficulties in Dr. Jackson's way - came out openly with their condemnation, saying that "such conduct was illegal and improper, passing beyond decency".

In regard to Dr. Jackson, I can from personal knowledge say that he is zealous and earnest in his efforts for the good of the Indians and the Educational interests of Alaska and faithful in the discharge of his duties.

I have found him truthful and honest, in fact an earnest hardworking, faithful, Christian man. These virtues being the antithesis of Alaskan ideas, naturally have produced bitter foes.

Very respectfully,

( Signed ) J. Dix Bolles.

Lieut. U.S. Navy,

Late Executive Officer U.S.S. Pinta.

Subscribed and sworn to before me  
this 8<sup>th</sup> day of March A.D. 1886  
(Signed) W. J. E. E. E.  
(Notary Public, Washington D.C.)

Seal



Copy.

W. F. P.

Executive Mansion.

Washington, July 8, 1885.

My dear Sir:

The President has received your communication of the 17th of June with regard to the present incumbent of the office of U. S. District Attorney for Alaska, and directs me to say that what you have said in the matter will be brought to the special attention of the Attorney General.

Very truly yours,

(signed) Daniel S. Lamont,

Private Secretary.

The Reverend,  
Sheldon Jackson,  
Sitka, Alaska.

(COPY)

New York, June 25, 1884.

Hon. H. M. Teller,  
Secretary of Interior.

Sir:

I have the honor to introduce to you Rev. Sheldon Jackson, whom you must know personally, as well as by his intimate connection with the Home Mission work of his Church in various parts of the country; and especially the Indian work in Alaska.

This is to solicit for him the appointment of Superintendent of Public Instruction for Alaska. If you know him as well as I do, I think you would not hesitate a moment. He has been deeply interested not only in the establishment of religious institutions, but of educational ones in this far part of our land. I certainly need add no more.

Most respectfully yours,

(signed) J. M. Reid,

Cor. Sec'y. Missionary Society of the  
M. E. Church.

Copy.

New York, June 21, 1884.

To the Hon. H. M. Teller,  
Secretary, etc.,  
Hon. & Dear Sir:

I take great pleasure in joining with my brethren  
of the various Churches in their endorsement of Rev. Dr. Jackson.

(Signed) George F. Flichtner,

Sec'y. for Domestic Missions,  
Protestant Episcopal Church,  
22 Bible House, New York.



Copy. Extract from letter of Rev. Wm. Irvin, D.D., Secretary of Board of Home Missions dated June 11th, 1889, to Judge James Sheakley, U. S. Commissioner, Fort Wrangell, Alaska.-

x x x Gov. Swineford's attack on Dr. Jackson seemed to us, as some one described it, simply the last kick of a dying mule. Of course it gave some trouble, as there will be some men in Congress good and bad who don't know the facts. x x x

Dr. Jackson is unfortunate in somewhat antagonizing people, when a different method might get along more smoothly, but as you say an investigation of facts always brings him out clean and clear as a man who has served righteousness and promoted the well being of humanity. One can forgive almost anything in the way of mistakes of judgment or manner in a man who has shown such devotion and persistence in doing good.

Copy.

August 26, 1887.

Received of Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard the sum of Five hundred Dollars being a special contribution through Rev. Sheldon Jackson for furnishing the Boys Ward of the Hospital at Sitka.

\$500.00

(signed) M. E. Boyd, Treas'r.  
per E. S. Boyd, atty.

---

Copy.

April 18/

Dear Dr. Jackson-

I enclose check for \$1000 for the building at Hoonah, Alaska. I hope to get to hear you on Tuesday. Please dont mention my name in your lecture.

Yours truly,

(Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard.) (signed) M. L. Shepard.

---

Presbyterian House, 53 Fifth Avenue.  
New York, June 28, 1887.

Copy.

Woman's Executive Committee of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church acknowledge the receipt of One Thousand Dollars from Mrs. Elliott Shepard a/c Steam Laundry per Sheldon Jackson.

\$1000.00

(signed)

Mrs. M. E. Boyd.

Many thanks.

---

Presbyterian Rooms, 53 Fifth Avenue,  
New York, Feb. 21st, 1888.

(Copy.)

Woman's Executive Committee of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, acknowledge the receipt of Fifteen Hundred Dollars from Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard per Rev. Sheldon Jackson.

\$1500.00

(signed) Mrs. M. E. Boyd,  
Treasurer.

Thanks.

W. F. P.

Cony.

Woman's Executive Committee of Home Missions.

280 Broadway, New York, June 16, 1886.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D. D.,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Your Alaska pamphlet, for which I thank you very much, reached me at Minneapolis. We had grandly encouraging meetings there. If at any time you feel a little discouraged, not knowing exactly what will be the next step, please think of the great work God used you to bring before the Presbyterian Church, especially its women, and be thankful. All may not recognize the part you have had in it, but the Master himself knows all about it. Let us hear in advance if possible, of any time when you will be here at our office.

Yours ever truly,

(signed) F. E. H. Hains<sup>e</sup>, Sec.



W. F. P.

Copy.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson Drowned.

Victoria, B. C., March 15.--Intelligence has been received here of the drowning in the Skirma River, Alaska, of Rev. Mr. Sheldon, Mrs. Cunningham and two Indians. Particulars have not been received. It is thought the minister referred to is Rev. Sheldon Jackson, the noted Indian missionary, in charge of the Indian schools of Alaska under direction of the government.

Dear Sir:

Above came in last night's paper. I have been within an inch of pneumonia a week or more, as the physician says. My rest was broken all night by this. All I could do ~~was~~ to accuse Govt of causing your death. Not hearing from you I had decided you must have gone and this was result. Telegram great relief!

I must not write more as the Doctor says perfect rest or long sickness. Don't want me to stay in sight of my writing table.

When do you go?

(signed) Mrs. L. H. Daggett.

Secy. of Alaska Dept. of Methodist Woman's Home Mission Society.

Sent leaflets to Alaska when I decided you cannot be gone.

COPY

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR BUREAU OF EDUCATION,

Washington D.C. April 9, 1885.

Sir:

In carrying out the orders of the Department under the law providing for the establishment of common schools in Alaska, I find a condition of facts which I wish to submit to your consideration, together with a recommendation. The nearest school in Alaska will be about 4,500 miles from Washington, and all of the the schools will be widely separated from each other, some of them doubtless over 6,000 miles from this city. The appropriation of \$25,000 for the entire work is very small, and much should be done in the way of inducing the communities where there is money to cooperate in bearing expenses, and thus increasing the amount to be accomplished by the small fund at command. I see no way to organize schools sufficiently under these circumstances but by the appointment of someone in Alaska as a general agent of education.

Residing at Sitka, this superintendent could go out in the naval vessel to visit the several chief centers of population, where schools can be established, and interest the people, judge intelligently of the requirements for buildings, teachers, etc. and thus furnish the data for intelligent direction of the schools here in Washington. I therefore recommended that a general agent of education for Alaska be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, to report to this office for orders and instructions, at a nominal salary of \$1,200 a year, which will be but little more than cover expenses. Before concluding to make this recommendation I may add that I have conferred with a considerable number of very intelligent persons who have visited Alaska all of whom thoroughly concur in the view that it would be impossible

to manage schools there efficiently without <sup>a</sup> local superintendent.

The governor of the Territory when here recently expressed himself to the same effect. In looking for the proper person to become such an agent, I find no one either so well qualified or so strongly recommended as Mr. Sheldon Jackson. He has repeatedly visited considerable portions of the country, and written a book which is a popular source of information in regard to its people and their progress, and led the way in the establishment of the schools at present taught in the Territory, and is now their superintendent. He was unanimously recommended for the position of superintendent of instruction by all of the private organizations some time since aiming to promote education in Alaska, and by a considerable number of prominent men. I have known Mr. Jackson thoroughly for a considerable number of years. He is a Christian gentleman of excellent ability, great energy, and, I believe, specially fitted to carry through successfully the plan of establishing schools in that far-off country.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully your obedient  
servant,

(Signed) John Eaton.  
Commissioner.

The Secretary of the Interior. Washington. D.D.

Approved:  
L.Q.C. Lamar, Secretary.



House of Representatives U. S.,

Washington, D. C., May 1<sup>st</sup>, 1885.

Rev Sheldon Jackson Esq  
City

My dear Sir

In view of the  
very great & general interest manifested in  
regard to everything pertaining to Alaska,  
I feel like congratulating you on the  
commend you are now receiving for your long  
unwearied & very efficient labors on behalf  
of that distant portion of our Country.  
When I remember your faithful work for  
Alaska while you were Sup't of Presbyterian  
missions for the Rocky Mountain Territories,  
your able & successful efforts to arouse  
public sentiment in behalf of a government  
schools for Alaska, & your addresses  
all over the Country on the subject, taken  
with what <sup>has</sup> come under my personal  
observation while a member of the 48<sup>th</sup>

House of Representatives U. S.,

Washington, D. C.,

, 188 .

= Congress & a member of the Com. on Territories  
 & on the sub Com. having in charge the bill  
 proposing a civil government for Alaska,  
 I say, (without any hesitation) that in my  
 humble judgment, to you more than to any  
 other one man or Agency is due the success  
 thus far attained in the direction of the  
 Establishing of a form of government, & the  
 improvement in the condition of the  
 inhabitants of Alaska. - I took from the  
 first, a special interest in the bill before  
 our Com. because of the information you  
 furnished, & your connection with the  
 matter. - Please accept my sincere  
 Congratulations on your appointment  
 as the first Supt. of public instruction  
 for Alaska, & believe me  
 Yours very truly  
 J. M. Johnson  
 M.C. 2nd Dist.

Dear Doctor Jackson

In the Alaskan you will see a recent decision of Judge Bugbee which may effect our school quite as seriously as did Judge McAllister's.

The decision is carefully written especially for the press and in the opinion of fair minded men who heard the case tried is quite one sided and I see it shows a hostile spirit.

I employed M. J. Sistrup Atty Johnston to manage our part of the case. (He has since refused to take pay for his services.)

He declares that as there was no complaint against the school and no plea of violation of contract that the Judge had no legal right to open the records of Judges Healy and Dawson.

I have written the Board at length on the matter and asked them to take some action &c.

Very Respectfully  
W. A. Kelly

30

Sitting Alaskan



29<sup>th</sup> Dec 1883  
Rev F. S. Jackson

My Dear Sir

What excuse the  
United States Government  
can offer for leaving  
Alaska without magistracy  
or schools, passes my  
conjecture.

For some fourteen  
or fifteen years we have  
owed her a Government,  
and have received large

revenue from the Territory.  
Still it remains without  
law, magistracy, or schools.

If it were so poor a  
country that we dreaded  
the expense of <sup>a</sup> Government,  
we might make some  
pretence of explanation =  
tho in any circum-  
stances we are bound to  
protect life & property  
wherever our flag floats,

& see that the rising  
generation are fitted for  
citizenship & the duties of  
life. But Alaska has  
poured millions into our  
treasury, and one third  
of what we have <sup>annually</sup> received  
would suffice for the  
whole expense of a  
Government & Schools.

If we were called on  
to make a beginning &  
introduce law & education  
there might be a *visa* *don*  
of excuse in this delay.  
But Russia had provided

in both, I wish we brought the  
Province we had had to endure  
what we have established.

From every point of view  
the condition of Alaska is  
a disgrace to our Government.  
I call for immediate action.

Cease to receive revenue  
from Alaska, or give her an  
equivalent to protecting life  
& property, securing peace &  
offering to every man, woman  
& child the means of fitting  
themselves for citizenship &  
their duties. If we have not  
time to attend to our citizens,  
then, as the woman said to  
Philip of Macedonia "cease to be  
King."

I wish I could see you  
in person every evening and give you aid in writing  
letters on the immediate attention necessary to  
be given to the  
Wendell Phillips



Leadville Colorado  
July 1878.

We the Undersigned Members of Presbyterian  
& other Evangelical Churches in good & regular  
standing, wishing to procure for ourselves & others  
the privileges of the Church of our choice, do  
hereby request Rev Sheldene Jackson D.D, Supt  
of Presbyterian Missions, Rev Lewis Hamil-  
ton & Rev W.L. Janeway to organize us into a  
Presbyterian Church - on the first Sabbath of  
August 1878 Name , Former Church Connection

Geo. M. Robison 1<sup>st</sup> Pres. Ch. E. Springfield Pa.  
Soggin Grobb  
Wm. A. R. 2<sup>nd</sup> Pres. Ch. E. Springfield Pa.  
Mrs. S. S. 2<sup>nd</sup> Pres. Ch. E. Springfield Pa.  
Henry E. Wood 2<sup>nd</sup> Pres. Ch. E. Springfield Pa.  
David Mung Presbyterian Church Birmingham, Ala.  
Samuel An B. Mung.

Rev Pastor, Dromera  
Ind.

Harriet, W. L. Allen

Sumner

Concord, N. H.

Ind.

Asa  
Loomis

Geo M Robison  
Soffia Grobb  
Mrs A. R. Meyer  
W. J. Hinton  
Mrs Sarah Harrison  
Lou H. Updegraff  
Henry E Wood  
J. A. Burns  
Mrs Charles Mater  
George Darling  
David Murray  
Margaret Murray  
Samuel M Patterson



(Copy)

Pima Agency, Sacaton, Arizona,  
November 29th. 1907.

To the Hon. James R. Garfield, Secretary of the Interior,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

We have written to you before concerning the land and irrigation question here. We hope you will do us the kindness and listen to us once more. We call your attention first to the proposed sale of our lands. We need at least 30 acres of land which can be irrigated for each family. We estimate that this reservation does not contain more than 30,000 acres of land which can be irrigated, perhaps much less. For this reason if half of the land which can be irrigated is taken from us we cannot make a decent living.

Mr. Code, your Engineer, believes that we can make a living on 8 to 10 acres for each family. We say that this would be impossible.

As to irrigation by pumps, which Mr. Code advocates, we know that it will be a failure from our own observation, and besides you will learn from the inclosed analysis and from the experience of white people around us. Our people are not willing to pay for pumps or pumped water. But they are all willing to pay our share for good river water. We believe that your engineers have sent you false reports in order to rob us of our lands, and also the government besides.

Your Hon. father, President Garfield, has helped us in enlarging our reservation and we look to you for your help in this matter.

Please let us know whether you will advocate the selling of our land or not? also please let us know whether you will favor pumping water for irrigation on our lands or not?

Yours respectfully.

(Signed by) Chief Antonio Azul, and twenty-three Captains.

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

-----  
Washington, December 23, 1907.

Chief Antonio Azul,  
Through Superintendent of Pima School,  
Sacaton, Arizona.

Dear Sir:

The letter of November 29, signed by yourself and a large number of Pima Indians, has been received, together with the enclosed clipping.

I have had the history of the water supply development and the plans therefor thoroughly gone into, and I think you misunderstand some of the plans and the motives which prompted them.

About twelve years ago, investigations of a means of obtaining water supply for the Pima Reservation were made by the Indian Office, but were not very complete owing to lack of sufficient available funds. It then appeared that a reservoir could be built at the Buttes and additional appropriation was secured to investigate this. Boring for bed rock at the damsite later showed that this reservoir site was not feasible, but another was found at San Carlos which on investigation appeared feasible, and recommendation was made to Congress for an appropriation to construct it.

Two very serious objections were urged by many persons against this method of attempting to supply water to the Pima Indians:

1. The great distance from the reservation gave rise to considerable doubt as to whether the water could be successfully delivered to the reservation, as it would be subject to loss in the river channel and to diversion by the settlers along the stream. It was urged that the original water supply for the reservation had been

taken by settlers in this manner and that the slow movements of the law were inadequate to protect so valuable a commodity as water in this region at so great a distance.

2. It was urged with a great deal of reason that the Gila River, being extremely muddy, would soon destroy the reservoir by filling it up with silt and mud, the removal of which would require experimental methods which might not prove successful.

In the face of these strong objections, it was impossible to secure the consent of Congress to an appropriation for the construction of this reservoir, although repeated attempts were made.

Since the original investigations were made, careful measurements have been completed, both of the water supply and of the mud carried by the Gila River, and further study has indicated that the difficulties which had always been recognized as great had not been fully appreciated. A ~~competent~~ competent and impartial board of engineers, after thorough study of the observations at San Carlos, finally concluded that it was unwise to construct this reservoir for any purpose, mainly on account of the shortage of the water supply, the excessive quantities of mud carried by the river, and the unfavorable local conditions for disposing of this mud.

Whether the engineers were wise in this decision or not, it has been found impossible to secure the consent of Congress to this solution of the water shortage, owing to doubt as to its success.

When the passage of the Reclamation Act rendered it possible to construct the Salt River reservoir, it was found that development of the power in connection with this project would make it feasible to transmit a large amount of electric power to the reservation for pumping purposes. The investigations of 1896 had shown the existence of an abundant water supply of good quality underground



and this method had only been rejected on account of the scarcity of fuel, but when the electric power became available, it was unanimously concluded by the best judges that this afforded a most certain a economical means of supplying irrigation water to the reservation.

There is no possibility of settlers above diverting this water supply, and as the Government will retain permanent possession of the Salt River reservoir, it will have immediate supervision of the supply of power.

The underground waters of this reservation have been shown to be suitable for irrigation and a successful farm is now being carried on by its use at the Sacaton Agency. No just conclusion can be reached from the reports on the quality of water taken from stagnant pools on various parts of the reservation, as these are concentrated by evaporation and do not represent the live ground waters which it is proposed to use for irrigation. Great care will be taken not to develop the use of any waters for irrigation which will ruin the soil, and if any wells are found which are unfit for irrigation, these will not be used for that purpose.

The power plant and transmission line for this work are now under construction and will be ready for use in a few months. The sinking of wells will also be carried forward and it is hoped that within a year it will be possible to furnish as much excellent water for the use of the Indians as they will be able at that time to utilize. It is the intention to carry this development forward until an adequate supply for the entire population is furnished.

Care will also be taken to reserve an abundance of first class land for cultivation by the Indians. I hope we will have your cordial cooperation in the plans now approaching maturity for the irrigation of the reservation.

(COPY) Very truly yours, (Signed) James E. Garfield

(1.) (Copy.)

Sacaton, Arizona. Jan. 9<sup>th</sup>, 1908.  
To the Hon. Charles Curtis, Senator.  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir: Our people were more than pleased, when I showed them your letter of Dec. 28<sup>th</sup>. All thank you heartily.

I herewith inclose a copy of a letter from the Hon. Sec. of the Interior, received Dec. 30<sup>th</sup> in answer to a letter sent by the Pimas.

We had hopes that he would send some trusty officials to investigate the difficulties and disagreements between the government and the Pimas, but in this they were sadly disappointed.

Being somewhat acquainted with the San Carlos and the Tonto reservoir questions from its inception, I firmly believe, as do many others in Arizona, that the San Carlos reservoir ought to have been the first on the list. But a powerful political pull, and I am told, an expenditure of \$40,000.<sup>00</sup> secured the building of the Tonto (Crazy) reservoir.

As to former objections against the building of the San Carlos reservoir, mentioned in the letter, they were not considered a serious obstacle until the Tonto reservoir was agreed upon.

Some people in Arizona believe that the Southern Pacific R.R. Co. is opposed to the building of it, as it would cause extra work and expense in the building of one of their roads.

Nothing is said as to the difficulties in connection with



the Tonto reservoir, its great cost, etc.

But this would not concern our people so much, if it were not that the Salt River Water Users Association is now engaged in drawing heavily from the Public Treasury, and hopes besides to secure about one half of the Pima reservation lands in order to benefit, whom?? the Indians!!!

That our government at Washington should enter into any such agreements with the Association was at first doubted by themselves, according to articles in the Phoenix press, and seems to be inconceivable. Our Indians object to the removing of the landmarks, established by Presidents Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Harrison. (Deut. 27. 17)

They have no lands to spare, probably much less than 30 acres to the family, of land which can be cultivated if good water is furnished. About 4000 Pimas live on this reservation, and about 2000 more, a branch of the Pimas, would gladly settle here, if they could secure good water for irrigation.

As to pumping water, the letter states that the samples analyzed were taken from stagnant pools. All but one were taken from wells, used by the Indians, one sample was taken from springs, called Mass Akimurl.

The letter states that the government farm at Sacaton, where more or less pumped water is used, is a great success.

We say that the land is being ruined rapidly, and in



a few years more will be a total failure.

One difficulty with pumped water on this reservation, even with river water added, is that it takes from 3 to 10 years to ruin the soil, thus giving grafters a chance to deceive. The Pimas and Papagos have farmed in this and the Salt river valleys for hundreds of years, and they fully understand the art of irrigation. But they do not understand why the government will not believe their testimony, and why it does not have this matter investigated by able officers, who are not for sale.

The Pimas fully realize that our government has been their friend in the past, and more especially in the school work. They are farmers and most of them are anxious to remain self-supporting. Most of them are connected with the Presbyterian or the Roman catholic churches. They dislike very much to have any disagreement or quarrel with the government.

But what can they do when those in authority take sides with a few, rich, influential and scheming whites, who are trying to rob them of their lands and homes.

Any help you can render them will be gratefully and thankfully received by the Pimas and your humble servant  
Charles H. Cook. (Missionary)

(Copy.)

Gila Crossing, Arizona.  
December 8<sup>th</sup> 1908. (Jan?)

I do not want the land taking away, Becuse it is  
our native land. Every one of the Pimas here have annouce  
that they do not want the white people to take our land.

From Chief

Lancico.

(The above was just received when I got ready to mail the  
inclosed. The chief is our first Elder at Gila Crossing, an  
earnest christian, who would come a distance of 35 miles often  
to attend our meetings up here before we had a church down  
there. He had learned lately that Engineer W. H. Code, the  
notorious grafter, had promised his friends out here, that  
he would secure the lands of the Indians. C. H. Cook.)

(Copy.)

Sacaton, Arizona, Jan 11<sup>th</sup>, 1903.

Dear Dr. Thompson: I regret very much to add in any wise to your labours. But our case is an urgent one. Our Salt river grafters are determined to secure 540,000.<sup>00</sup> and half of the lands of the Pimas in order to ruin their other lands. We have written to Senator Curtis, and I believe he will help us all he can.

Has not our church some influential members in Congress, who can prevent this great robbery, the sale of our lands, and robbing the government under the plea of helping our Indians?

Such grafting would not be tolerated in Germany, or England, or Canada.

Help us all you can.

Very respectfully yours

Chas. H. Cook.

P.S. Have not yet seen the answer of our Indians to the letter from Sec. Garfield.



(Copy.)

### ANALYSIS OF WELL WATER

from the Pima Reservation, including three samples from wells or ditches near the reservation, May 19, 1906. Parts in 100,000 of water.

	Total Solu- ble Solids	Com Salt	Sul of Lime	Blk Alkali
No. 1 Government well at Sacaton	86.8	40.0	4.9	
New wells at Sacaton, March, 1904	68.8	28.8		2.97
No. 2 Papago village, six miles s e of Sacaton	378.8	76.0		84.8
No. 3—Well at Blackwater village	1082.8	780.0	127.3	
No. 4 -Well at N. Blackwater north of river	408.4	269.0		13.1
No. 5—Lower Stotonic village	130.0	74.5	18.0	
No. 6—Rattlesnake village	218.8	141.0	21.8	
No. 7—Salt River ditch near Hansen farm	42.8	22.4	0.5	
Hansen well Jan. 1903	509.0	355.0	60.9	
No. 8—Mas-akimurl (Born of river)	258.2	170.0	13.6	
No. 9—Lower Shonnick (water village)	461.8	324.0	99.0	
No. 10—Gilla Crossing village	373.0	179.5		66.1
Sharp's well, ten miles east of Sacaton	132.60	66.80	29.38	

### EXPLANATION

Taking up the waters in order, your No. 1, from the government well at Sacaton, is a fairly good irrigating water, not black alkaline in character, and not containing more solids than are contained in the Gila and Salt River waters most of the time. (Very low water)

You will notice, however, that this water is saltier than two years ago when the analysis was made for Mr. Code. It also seems to have changed from faintly black alkaline to a water containing a small excess of sulphate of lime.

Your No. 2, from Papago village, six miles south of Sacaton, is a very salty and excessively black alkaline water. I judge from the analysis that this water is worthless for irrigating purposes.

Your No. 3, from the well at Blackwater village, is nothing less than a weak brine, containing over one per cent soluble solids, mostly common salt; this water is out of the question for irrigating purposes.

Your No. 4, from the well at North Blackwater, is strongly salty and also considerably black alkaline. I should judge that it would injure land irrigated with it within a short term of years.

Your No. 5, from the lower Stotonic village, contains less soluble solids than any of the waters sent me, excepting that from Sacaton. It is also not a black alkaline water. I judge that this water could be used several years, more or less, according to the methods of irrigating and cultivation employed and the crops grown.

Your No. 6, from Rattlesnake village, is sufficiently salty undoubtedly to

have bad effects upon the soil within a short period of years. This water was very foul with organic impurity and evidently unfit for domestic use.

Your No. 7, from near Mr. Hansen's farm (Salt River water), is the purest water in the lot sent me, and I think could be used indefinitely for irrigating without damage to the land.

Hanson's well, Section 35, 1 south, 4 east. Water of this character would have the effect upon land irrigated with it that you describe—make the land worthless in a few years.

Your No. 8, from Mas-akimuri, is about the same as No. 6 in saltiness and character.

Your No. 9, from the water village, is strongly salty water, which would undoubtedly have deleterious effects upon lands irrigated with it within a short term of years. Doubtless the water supply from the river would modify the effects of this salt water if used together with it.

Your No. 10, from Gila Crossing, is a salty and strongly black alkaline water. It would undoubtedly injure land irrigated by it very quickly.

#### FROM OFFICIAL SOURCES

Professor Forbes, who has given the subject much attention, states in Bulletin 44, that, with the prevailing agricultural practice in Salt River valley, irrigating waters containing 100 parts of salts of average composition in 100,000 parts of water are liable in a few years to cause harmful accumulations of alkali, and that the use of such waters must be attended with precautionary care.

An average of the soluble salts in the underground waters of Arizona is approximately 135 parts in 100,000 of water.

P. S. We cannot do otherwise than believe that the Hon. Commission of Indian Affairs has been misinformed concerning the underflow on this reservation.

#### COPY

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

#### OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Washington, Sept. 7, 1906.

ANTHONY AZUL, Chief of the Pimas, through the Superintendent of the Pima Schools, Sacaton, Arizona.

Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of July 30, 1906, with which is transmitted another letter of the same date from Charles H. Cook, Missionary. The subject of these communications is the proposed method of obtaining a water supply for irrigation purposes for the Pima Indians. You object very seriously to the plan under consideration, that is, the pumping of underground waters, and urge the construction of the San Carlos dam.

In response, there is no engineer of standing, so far as I am aware, who holds that the San Carlos is a feasible scheme. Moreover, its cost is prohibitive if it were to be constructed by the Indian Service, and as the Reclamation people have abandoned any such plan, there is no possibility of your views being carried out.

Now the objections to the pumping of the underground water seems to be based on your belief that such water will ruin the land. This may be true in some instances, but the numerous examples around you ought to convince anyone that your objections are not well taken on this score at least. You think that there must be something wrong because the school farm does not grow wheat. This is unreasonable, because you must know that the alfalfa crop is worth a great deal more than the wheat crop, and the superintendent would be guilty of an unpardonable course of action should he waste his time in growing wheat when he can grow a much more valuable crop for the same outlay.

I regret to say that the water situation on the Pima reservation is not satisfactory, and so far as I can now see, its solution will be some time in the future, but it is to be regretted that those who should be the most interested are not willing to take advantage of the only plan that has yet been proposed which promises any measure of success. If I can by any means obtain sufficient water to irrigate ten acres of land for each Indian on the Pima reservation, I shall think a wonderful thing has been done for these Indians.

Very respectfully,

F. E. LEUPP, Commissioner.